The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

A Huge Hoax on Attorney-General Hoar.

The Howard Corruption Case to be Investigated in Earnest.

The Negroes Complain that they are not Allowed to Vote.

Probabilities of Another Indian War

The Oneida Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE HOWARD CORRUPTION CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The investigation into the fifteen charges of corruption preferred by Fernando Wood against General Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be commenced on Wednesday by the House Committee on Common Education, and, judging from the vast amount of testimony ready to submit, the inquiry will be most protracted. General Howard and Mr. Wood have both been before the committee. The latter declares that, if there is a full and impartial inquiry, he will prove every one of the allegations he has made. The committee have voted to keep the evidence and their proceedings secret till a final report is made.

NEGROES NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE.

Colored persons in the Northern States are already sending on complaints here that they have not been allowed to vote in town elections since the Fifteenth amendment was ratified. The reason generally assigned by officers who conducted the elections is that they take an oath to obey the State laws relating to suffrage; that although these are rendered nugatory by the amendment, they have no official notice of the fact through the government of the State. A memorial was presented to the Senate yesterday from 197 colored men of Circleville, Ohio, with every signature in the same handwriting, representing that they were prevented from voting at an election just held; that in portions of the wards officers whose duty it was to hold the election refused to serve, and their places were supplied by persons irresponsible in any way for injuries that might be inflicted on them. Under the second section of the Fifteenth amendment Congress can pass appropriate legislation enforcing colored suffrage, and this memorial was referred for that purpose to the Judiciary Committee.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor appropriation bill has not been completed, though the House committee have reduced the estimates nine millions of dollars from the amount submitted by the Engineer's Bureau.

THE INDIANS.

The rigorous course adopted by the people of Wyoming to punish the Indian depredators excites some apprehension among the supporters of the peace policy in the Indian Department that a general war may result from any attack made by the militia of that territory on the Indians when the latter leave their winter quarters. The Indian Bureau has faith that the Quaker policy will yet preserve the peace.

THE ONEIDA AFFAIR.

Congress has passed and the President has signed a joint resolution ordering the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the facts relative to the sinking of the Oneida. Vice Admiral Porter does not see how the Secretary can carry out the resolution. In its place he thinks one should be passed directing the Secretary to prosecute the owners of the Bombay and Capt. Eyre by regular course of law.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Another batch of memorials was received yesterday from the West protesting against the bank section of the funding bill.

A HOAX ON HOAR.

It was published here to-day that Attorney General Hoar, being desirous of retiring from the Cabinet a few days since, expressed to the President his intention of resigning, and urged the acceptance of his resignation; that the President in reply informed the Attorney General of his regrets at this determination, but in deference to his wishes would accept the resignation. That the subject of a successor of Judge Hoar had already been discussed among leading politicians, but that it was already ascertained that the President had already informed several prominent Pennsylvanians that the appointment would be given to their State. As might have been expected, this announcement created quite a little sensation, and would have created more, had not Attorney-General Hoar pronounced it an entire fabrication and declared that he never heard of the matter till it was shown to him as published.

MAJOR CALLAHAN'S DEATH.

Not very long ago Major Callahan, of the Fourth United States cavalry, was killed in Texas, and there were some fears that he had been foully dealt with by civilians, but an investigation proved that he was killed by two drunken soldiers under his command whom he had attempted to arrest.

SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS.

The amount of bonds in the hands of Treasurer Spinner, held as security for national banks, continues to lessen, until it is now below seventeen millions of dollars. The indications are that in the next six months there will be a much less amount held as security for deposits than the present figure.

CINCINNATI.

Suicide of a Stranger—Man Killed—The Anti-Protection League—The Approaching Saengerfest.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—A stranger named George Dorrer committed suicide last night at Beer Hall by shooting himself through the head. He had on his person receipts from several Columbus firms.

Joseph Sablehouse, a workman at Swift's rolling mill in Newport, was killed this morning by being caught in the elevator used for carrying ore to the top of the blast furnace.

Matthias Wolf, an elderly German peddler, committed suicide this morning by blowing his head to pieces with a horse pistol. He had been much dejected since the death of his wife.

The body of a man, supposed to be a flatboatman, residing at Rome, Ohio, was found in the river this morning.

The chime of six new bells, at St. Aloysius's Cathedral, Newport, was blessed to-day with imposing ceremonies.

An anti-protective league, composed of men of both parties, has been formed at Dayton, Ohio. They declare the right to exchange products wherever the best prices can be obtained and that the protective system is odious. Col. Parrot is chairman of the executive committee.

The second anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Taylor's (Third Presbyterian) church was celebrated to-day.

Work on the building for the approaching National Saengerfest is rapidly progressing. It is to be 250 feet long by 110 feet wide, and will accommodate an audience of 15,000 persons, 1,200 singers, and 300 musicians.

CHICAGO.

Two Large Fires—A Man Cut Completely in Two—The Fenian Congress.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The wholesale boot and shoe establishment of Lyman, Page & Co., No. 84 Wabash avenue, was damaged by fire last night; loss $15,000, fully insured in the Lamar, Commercial, Exchange, Mercantile, Washington, Excelsior, Irving and Firemen's, of New York; Hartford City Fire, and Connecticut, Hartford, Commercial, and Cleveland Home, New Haven, Narragansett, Providence and Chicago Companies.

The wholesale grocery house of Forsyth & Co., 90 South Water street, took fire last night at 10 o'clock and was damaged to the amount of $40,000. Fully insured in the Continental, Market, Lamar, American, Exchange, Home, Citizens', Howard and Yonkers, of New York; Capitol City and Albany City, Albany; American, Providence; National, Boston; and Chicago offices.

At Tuscola, Ill., yesterday, while Amos Corbett, a farmer of Douglas county, was placing a band on the shafting running a corn-sheller he was caught in the cog-wheels and his body cut completely in two. He lived some twenty minutes after the occurrence, and calmly gave instructions about his affairs.

The Fenian Congress will commence its sessions in this city to-morrow. They will be held in secret. Quite a number of members are now here, and a large attendance is anticipated.

BALTIMORE.

Bodies Recovered from the Ruins of the Sugar Refinery.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The bodies of the three missing persons, the foreman, fireman, and boy, were recovered from the ruins of the sugar refinery at one o'clock this morning, and this forenoon another dead body was taken from the dock. The killed, whose bodies have been recovered, are seven, viz: James W. Duncan, wood carver; A. D. Pindle, wood dealer; J. Dunn, private watchman; W. McKinney, foreman of the refinery; James Gooney, fireman; Edward Gibson (colored), wood-sawyer, and Riley, a boy about ten years old. The work of removing the ruins was discontinued this morning, after the remains of the foreman and fireman were found. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a steam boiler, caused by insufficiency of water in said boiler.

FOREIGN.

[By Cable Telegraph.]

FRANCE.

A CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, April 9.—[Herald cables.]—The Ollivier ministry has experienced a cabinet crisis. M. Buffet, Count Daru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Valbente will probably go out. A council of Ministers has been held to consider the choice of the successors should the crisis end eventually in [illegible] other official resignations. M. Ollivier will remain in office as premier, and it is rumored that Viscount de la Guerrouncere and M. Mayre will be called for the vacant places in the Cabinet.

RESIGNATION OF BUFFET.

PARIS, April 10.—The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the plebiscitum, Buffet, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. No other Minister has yet resigned, but it is rumored that further changes will be made. The newspaper organs of the left center express satisfaction with the Ministry, and say their party in the Corps Legislatif will not support the refusal of the Emperor to yield to the demand of Buffet and his friends, which is considered a victory for Rouher. The Deputies of the left have decided to hold a meeting on next Thursday, at which the editors of Paris and Provincial opposition journals will be invited. A manifesto will be submitted at this meeting which, if adopted, will settle the policy of the opposition party with regard to the plebiscitum. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

THE STRIKE AT CREUSOT.

At Creusot the strike shows no signs of ending. Of the workmen who took part in the late disturbances twenty-five have been sentenced to imprisonment from one month to three years.

SPAIN.

THE OUTBREAK QUELLED.

MADRID, March 9, P. M.—The revolutionary outbreak in the suburbs of Barcelona has been subdued by troops. The Captain-General commanding in the district of Barcelona, aided by General Baldrich, contingent, attacked the suburban position of the revolutionists at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, and at half-past six, after some sharp fighting, obtained complete mastery of the insurgent camp and the outbreak. The Government army recruitments under the conscription laws, which were the immediate exciting cause of the troubles have been terminated everywhere in Spain.

MADRID, April 10.—The anti-conscription revolt at Barcelona is ended. The insurgents made a stand at the suburbs. Gracia, the Captain General of Provinces, attacked their position and after a fight of two hours, carried it. The casualties were not heavy on either side.

CONSCRIPTION COMPLETED.

In the Cortes yesterday Senor Rivera announced that the conscription had been completed throughout Spain.

INDEMNITY.

The Spanish Government has ordered the Cuban authorities to release the American steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, and promised indemnity for her detention.

ENGLAND.

THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, April 10.—The Observer ridicules the rumors of changes in the British ministry.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

The same paper, alluding to the quarrel of British shareholders with the Erie railroad managers, says that, owing to the slipshod style of American journalism, nothing can be known of the progress of Mr. Burt's mission, except from private sources.

ST. LOUIS.

The Story of a Defaulting Treasurer—Cavalry for the Plains—Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The informal examination of Mr. Susisky, the defaulting City Treasurer, by the Mayor and other city officers and his bondsmen, terminated at a very late hour last night. Information was obtained as follows: Just previous to the expiration of his first term of office, Susisky loaned $10,000 to a friend, which was not returned promptly, and he raised money on his individual note and replaced it. His note he took up with city funds subsequently to retrieve this loss, and, by the advice of friends, he sent $45,000 to Belden & Co., of New York, for a speculative purpose. Belden & Co. failed and the money sunk. Later he sent $25,000 more to other parties, and that was lost. He also loaned to A. E. Kroger, a man of some note as a speculative philosopher of the German school and formerly City Treasurer, forty thousand dollars, which is said to have been lost in stock speculations. Various other minor sums have been used in a similar way, the whole aggregating about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Susisky is a poor man, and the loss will fall upon his bondsmen. He has been suspended from office by Mayor Cole, and is retained in custody until a more thorough examination of his accounts is made.

Company K, Fifth United States cavalry, arrived here yesterday from Washington, and left on the steamer McDonald for Omaha en route for the plains.

An unknown middle-aged man committed suicide yesterday by jumping off the ferry-boat while crossing the river.

A LIVELY SUGGESTION.

Another Great Opportunity to Advertise the Falls City.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Some weeks since your correspondent advocated, through your columns, the eminent expediency of celebrating, by a magnificent pyrotechnic display, the passage of the first train of cars over the grand structure spanning the Ohio at this point. But upon second thought and consultation with others, it was decided that lack of time and the unpropitiousness of the season forbade any out-door demonstration on a very extensive scale. Moreover, at the same time, it was ascertained that the bridge could not be entirely finished before the latter part of May. Now, upon the first day of June next, the Associated Press of the United States will assemble in this city, where will appear at least one representative of every paper of any significance in the Union. So, what more favorable opportunity could be desired of collecting a vast crowd here, and of publishing far and wide the material growth, the great prosperity, and the live spirit of enterprise characterizing our city?

Besides, while thus celebrating the completion of the most stupendous structure of the kind in the United States, and while thus advertising the energy and "goaheadativeness" of our people, we may in addition honor thus the assembling in our midst of the hundreds of newspaper representatives and of the crowd of strangers such an occasion must inevitably draw hither.

The writer has already conversed on the subject with a sufficient number of our citizens to feel assured that there will be something of a celebration without any great additional effort; but he writes now to incite the community to the propriety, nay, the absolute necessity, of their making upon that occasion one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in all the land. For be it remembered that, added to all the other reasons and arguments he has named, there exists this fact, which alone is of sufficient importance to demand such a public demonstration on our part, viz: The Commercial Convention which last year honored us with its presence, will this year hold its next annual session in Cincinnati, our formidable, striving, jealous and envious rival. And we may be assured that the citizens of that place, in their determined, desperate grasp at the commercial supremacy of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, will leave no stone unturned, no means untried, in order to establish in the minds of the Southern and Western merchants, planters and farmers the belief that she, and not Louisville, is the metropolis, both present and prospective, of all this vast and wealthy country, and do everything possible to wipe out the favorable impression produced upon them during their pleasant visit to us last October, when many of them were so enthusiastic in their opinion of our city and people as to express the desire that the convention should assemble here again this year. Among other impressive and powerful agencies which will be used by Cincinnati for these purposes, she is preparing for a monster manufactural, agricultural and art exhibition, which, in addition to banquets and ovations, public and private, it is hoped by her will accomplish her purposes.

Now, there is no great difficulty in our counteracting her ambitious designs in *out-advertising us*. We shall have here editors and correspondents of all papers of respectability throughout the land, and hundreds of their relatives, friends and acquaintances will of course accompany. Now, let us not only take them all by the hand kindly, but with true proverbial Kentucky hospitality throw open our doors to them; show them the institutions of our city, and the topography of the place and surrounding country; point out to them upon the map the advantages of her geographical position and railroad and river connections; and then after they have visited the most magnificent monument of our enterprise and genius, the bridge, let us invite them at night to witness the most unique and extensive pyrotechnic display ever seen in the world.

A few years since the writer saw in Paris perhaps the greatest exhibition of this kind that ever dazzled human eyes; but be assured that the gay metropolis of the world, with all her art and gold so lavishly used on that occasion, did not nor could she yet equal the display which we are able to make here at one-fifth the cost, for she had no such framework for her illumination and fire-works as we have—a gigantic structure one mile in length, and, in some places, i. e. from the top of the superstructure over the channels to the water, perhaps one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and with such surroundings!

JAY UU. BEE.

☞ The New York Herald says: "The fight in Indiana is between Senator Morton and Dan Voorhees on financial matters. Neither of them knows enough about the real science of finance to enable him to keep a country grocery."

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Receipts of beeves, 4,450. Demand sharp and prices [illegible] per pound higher. Everything had changed hands before the close this evening. [illegible] sold 20 extra Illinois, averaging 1,500 pounds, at [illegible]; [illegible]—24, averaging 1,250, at [illegible]; 20, averaging 1,150, at 8¾c; 19, averaging 1,110, at 8½c; 18, averaging 1,150, at 8½c. Ohio—4. Wellerlow—34 State, averaging 1,050, at 9½c; 78, averaging 1,200, at 9c. Livingston & Rosenthal—23, averaging 1,450, at 7¾c; 21, averaging 1,050, at 7¾c; 32, averaging 1,307, at 9c; 12 heifers, averaging 1,146, at 8½c. J. S. Wear—42, averaging 1,000, at 8½c; 21 Canada, averaging 1,325, at 7¾c. A. Vogel—28, averaging 1,128, at [illegible]; 26, averaging 1,200, at 8½c; 70 oxen and steers, averaging 1,376, at 9c; 32, averaging 1,200, at 9½c; 20, averaging 1,150, at 8½c. C. Sheehan—30 Canada, averaging 1,160, at 9c; 25, averaging 983, at 8¾c. John Jones—29 Canada, averaging 1,050, at $7 25. J. Perch—24 Illinois, averaging 1,350, at 8¾c. Isaac Waxell—24, averaging 1,350, at $8 40; 46, averaging 1,175, at 8¾c.

Sheep are ½@¾c per pound higher. About 3,000 went East and the remainder to New York. Sales of 3,300 at 7½c for light Ohio, to 9@10c for the best heavy State and Canada. Receipts of 5,400.

Sales of 124 hogs at $10 50.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York East Methodist Conference yesterday sustained lay delegations by a vote of 101 against 88. The vote of the laity throughout the Conference was announced: 3,900 for and 706 against.

SUIT AGAINST ERIE.

Notice of the suit by the English bondholders of the Erie Company against the officers and managers of the corporation was served on Fisk and Gould yesterday by the Deputy U. S. Marshal.

TWEED NOMINATED.

A large meeting of the East-side city last night nominated Wm. Tweed for Governor.

The Stanton memorial fund, amounting to $140,000, is on deposit drawing interest for Mrs. Stanton and children.

SAILED.

The frigate Alaska sailed yesterday for China.

CUBANS GONE HOME.

Two hundred and fifty Cubans left last Tuesday for Cuba via Florida.

A LARGE DIVIDEND.

The dividend to be paid on the 15th, by the New York Central railroad, amounts to three million six hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be the largest sum ever paid in this country by a corporation in a single dividend.

THE HOAR HOAX.

The Herald's Washington special gives the rumor that Attorney General Hoar has signified his attention of retiring from the Cabinet, and the President has agreed to accept his resignation. Prominent Pennsylvanians say that the President has assured Senator Cameron that Hoar's successor will be from Pennsylvania.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The same correspondent says that the British Minister had a long interview with Secretary Fish Saturday on the subject of Alabama claims and the anticipated raid on Canada. The latter is said to have engrossed most of the conversation.

PANAMA NEWS.

Panama letters say that Salgar has been declared President of Colombia by Congress; that the bill recognizing the Cubans as belligerents passed the Senate; that the banishment of Gen. Mosquera has been revoked, and that the Darien Canal treaty passed to its first reading almost unanimously.

A LIMA LETTER

says that freshets overflowed the city of Sumbrique, and rendered the rice-fields of the province useless for the present year. The total damage is not more than five million dollars. Three sailors, claimed as deserters both from an American ship and the French corvette Destrees, had been given up by the Peruvian Government to the French.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange is expected to report a radical change in its management on Monday, by creating departments of financial law and general business. The Governing Committee will be retained, but control of the board will be virtually vested in a moderator and assistant moderator.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The McFarland trial will be continued to-morrow, when the witnesses who will probably be called are the inmates of the house in Amity street where Mrs. Richardson resided at the time of the first shooting. During the week Horace Greeley, H. W. Beecher, and other prominent actors in the marriage ceremony will be put upon the stand.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The meeting of the anti-slavery veterans this evening was addressed by Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Wm. H. Channing and others on the relation of Christianity.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the changes in the city government: Peter B. Sweeney, who resigned the City Chamberlainship, has been appointed President of the Central Park Commissioners; John G. Green, late President, has been retained one of the Commissioners. Senator Bradley succeeds Mr. Sweeney as City Chamberlain.

The following were appointed Health Commissioners: Stephen Smith, late Assistant City Chamberlain; John Mullally, Maynes Gross, and Guovani Acarino.

The following were appointed Excise Commissioners: Waller M. Price, John Horan, and Michael Vachtman.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Colonization Society this evening, John Orcott, secretary, spoke at length, asking for more funds to carry out the objects of the society.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Jennie Connor, of St. Felix street, Brooklyn, was fatally burned this morning while lighting a fire in a kitchen range.

STOCK STATISTICS.

Florida Outranking New York, Ohio and Kentucky.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

The official returns of February, 1870, according to the Agricultural Report, indicate a slight increase of horses in the Eastern and Middle States, an advance of five per cent. in the Ohio Valley, thirteen per cent. in States west of the Mississippi, and eight per cent. in the cotton States. There is also a slight increase of mules in all the States where mules are raised. The prices of horses and mules, we likewise are told, have increased in some of the Southern States over last year's rates. In consulting the table published in the Report, we find that the average price per head of horses over three years old varies greatly in different States. Florida stands highest on the list, and Texas lowest; Massachusetts stands next to Florida, outranking such breeding States as Kentucky, Ohio and New York. Here are some of the figures: Florida, $163 75; Massachusetts, $147 50; Virginia, $117 34; North Carolina, $115 60; South Carolina, $144 25; New York, $137 51; Pennsylvania, $137 47; Alabama, $144 61; Tennessee, $117 38; Kentucky, $102 25; Missouri, $90 82; Maine, $119 54; Nebraska, $126 25; Ohio, $106 34; Minnesota, $127 50; Illinois, $95 03; Texas, $49 89.

These estimates vary so greatly that we are somewhat curious to know upon what information they are based. Why should horses in Florida command $163 50 per head, and in Texas bring but $49 89? In both States horses are cheaply raised; in fact the breeds run wild on the pampas. Stock-raisers brand their horses and turn them out in droves upon the wild lands to graze and grow. In both States the native breeds are of the pony order, and a hardy, unbroken animal can be purchased for a mere song.

And yet we find the Commissioner of Agriculture estimating horses in Florida nearly four times greater in value per head than in Texas. Nay, Florida is placed at the head of the list, outranking such great breeding States as New York, Ohio and Kentucky. The fine breeds of horses command the highest prices, and these breeds are not possessed by the Peninsula State. We place no faith in the estimate of the Commissioner; logically and practically it is wrong. We turn to mules, and find that the average in New Jersey is $165 90 per head; in New York $160 64; in Florida $154 28, and in Texas $69 22. Although mules can be raised in Florida as cheaply as in Texas, the price per head of the animals in the former State is more than double what it is in the latter. This is possible, for the breeding of mules may not be made so much of a business in the one State as in the other. But horses are cheaply raised in both States, and there is no reason why the prices should so widely differ. Nor can we understand why the average run of horses in Maine should exceed in value the average quality of those bred in Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. There are some good horses in Maine, and there are many that are next to worthless. In the wealthiest sections of the other States named blood is made a standard of breeding, while in the benighted regions mongrels multiply like the locusts of Egypt. Maine is not an exception to this rule, but her improved breeds are not near so valuable as the best strains of Kentucky or Ohio. In the face of these facts, it puzzles us to understand why the average value of her horses should exceed the average value of other States recognized as breeding centers. According to the Report, the New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—do not breed mules at all. In the place of hybrids they employ oxen. The average price per head of work and other cattle in Maine is $70 18; in New Hampshire, $73 16; in Massachusetts, $79 23, and in Connecticut, $87 14. In Florida the same kind of cattle command $13 89 per head, while in Texas the price is put as low as $9 85 per head. In the United States the cattle are gradually augmenting in number, the States beyond the Mississippi showing the largest increase. Swine are somewhat reduced in numbers as compared with the figures of last year, while the tendency of prices in sheep is upward. The prices, however, are low enough to make the sheep grower grumble. Though cattle have declined a little, milch cows remain about the same.

LINCOLN'S SECOND CABINET.

A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

In the winter of 1865 I received a note from President Lincoln asking me to come to Washington. Immediately after my arrival I called at the White House, and, although early, several persons were waiting to see the President. Mr. Lincoln requested me to call at an hour indicated, when I found him alone. He commenced the conversation by saying: "You will remember that after the result of the late Presidential election was known, I told you that I expected to have more influence with the President now that he had got a new lease. You and your friends thought that they were severely tried during my first four years. I did not say much about it then, but intended, if circumstances were favorable, to even up the [illegible]. I shall have Mr. Fessenden's resignation of the Treasury Department on Monday. Now, if you had the vacancy to fill whose name would you sent to the Senate?"

I replied that, although wholly unprepared for such a question, yet I was not unprepared with a name that I would suggest for his consideration. I then mentioned Governor Morgan as in my judgment a suitable man for the place, provided it would consent to give the leading places in his Cabinet to the State of New York.

"I anticipated this name," said Mr. Lincoln; "and even if I had not intended to consult your wishes, I should have felt quite safe in trusting the matter to your judgment. I can afford to give Governor Morgan the Treasury, even though Mr. Seward has the State Department, because the Governor can be confirmed, and the people will sustain the appointment. But," he added, "this could not be done if a word or whisper of it gets out. Can you and I keep the secret?" He then inquired if there was any doubt of Governor Morgan's acceptance. I told him I thought not; that he had been a capable and successful merchant; that he had shown great executive and financial ability as Governor of our State, and that I could not doubt of his acceptance of a department in which he could render much greater service to his country. And, after some further conversation, Mr. Lincoln allowed me to suggest—in the strictest confidence and in general terms—to Governor Morgan that a contingency might happen in which he would be called to the discharge of other duties.

On the way to the cars I stopped at Governor Morgan's house; and, after a very earnest injunction of secrecy, made the suggestion, in forms so vague and general as to leave the Governor wholly in the dark as to the nature of the duties referred to, and as to my authority to make the suggestion.

It was understood between Mr. Lincoln and myself that I should hasten home; and, without disclosing or intimating the possibility of a vacancy in the United States Senate, do whatever might be done, with the knowledge I possessed, to give the proper direction to the question of filling Governor Morgan's place in the Senate.

On my arrival at Albany I had not a little anxious conversation with Governor Fenton, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to move satisfactorily. I found that the gentlemen towards whom attention would naturally be drawn for such a position, resided in the western part of the State. I suggested Lieutenant Governor Selden, or Judge J. C. Smith, as available; but I soon discovered that the Governor, like some of his predecessors, had aspirations for the United States Senate, when the time and opportunity should arrive. We then talked with less restraint of candidates in other portions of the State; and I left him with the belief that, should it become necessary to act, we could agree upon a suitable candidate. I now, however, with a better knowledge of his tactics, am confident that, had Governor Morgan accepted the Treasury Department, Governor Fenton would have been a candidate for the vacancy.

When the time came for Mr. Lincoln to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, he took the Senate and the country by surprise in the nomination of Governor Morgan, who—so entirely had I failed to prepare for the event—was quite as much surprised as his colleagues. Governor Morgan, as soon as he could leave his seat, went over to the White House, and informed the President that he must decline the appointment. He consented, however, to leave the matter over two or three days, giving both himself and the President time for consideration. I returned immediately to Washington, and after a long interview with Governor Morgan, was constrained to report his persistent declination to the President. I failed, however, as I then and now believe, to ascertain what were Governor Morgan's real reasons for refusing the Treasury Department. Upon reporting that failure to Mr. Lincoln, he said: "That is very awkward, but we must look elsewhere for a Secretary. Who is your next man?" I replied that I was too much mortified by this miss fire to try again. Mr. Lincoln said: "I am disappointed, for I thought Governor Morgan would be willing to help us 'run the machine;' but I had two other men in my mind. What do you say to Mr. McCulloch or Mr. Hooper?" I replied that I had a high appreciation of the character and services of both gentlemen, but that I was personally almost unknown to them; that Mr. McCulloch had been brought to Washington by Secretary Chase, and might be fairly supposed to have imbibd his views and impressions; and that I had no reason to believe that Mr. Hooper sympathized with Governor Seward or his friends. Mr. Lincoln laughingly remarked that he supposed I could not forget how Massachusetts disappointed me at Chicago; adding, it was hard for Governor Seward to be crowded out by a new man. And then he renewed his request for me to name a man. I then said: "Why not call Mr. Adams home?" "I have thought of that too," said Mr. Lincoln; "but will it do to have so long an interregnum?" I remarked that I thought Mr. Chandler, the Assistant Secretary, capable and trustworthy. "True," said Mr. Lincoln, "we know that here; but will it do to let the Finance Department, on which so much depends, be run by deputy?" I then spoke of Senator Foster. "An excellent man," said Mr. Lincoln, "and one whom I would readily appoint if Connecticut were large enough to be entitled to two members of the Cabinet." I finally suggested Mr. Hamlin. "Hamlin," said Mr. Lincoln, "has the Senate on the brain, and nothing more or less will cure him." And then I gave it up; and Mr. Lincoln said, "Let us fall back on Mr. McCulloch, who now seems most available;" adding that he would hold the question open for two or three days, giving me time to confer as freely and frequently as I desired with that gentleman.

I found myself not a little embarrassed on my way, one Sunday morning, to the residence of Mr. McCulloch. The idea of establishing relations with that gentleman "on compulsion," seemed like seeking knowledge under difficulties. These difficulties, however, disappeared by degrees, as our conversation proceeded. There were two elements in the character of Mr. McCulloch on which, *per se*, I was disposed to rely. He had Scotch blood in his veins, and had been in politics a Whig.

This may be a proper occasion to say that, during my whole political life, in all similar conversations in reference to important political interests, I never asked or intimated a desire to receive, directly or indirectly, anything in the shape of a pledge or a promise; nor have I ever, in reference to such things, regarded a man from whom such pledges or promises were required or who was capable of giving them, worthy of confidence or respect. After Mr. Lincoln's first election as President, he invited me to Springfield, where I passed two days with him in free consultation about the great questions upon which he would be called to act. Mr. Lincoln was frank and unrestrained, evidently inviting corresponding frankness and freedom on my part. His Cabinet, his inaugural, his policy, etc., etc., were fully discussed; and when I was about to take my leave, Mr. Lincoln inquired playfully if I had not forgotten something, adding, after a moment's pause, "You have not asked for any offices." I replied that when the proper time arrived I should probably, like hosts of other friends, ask for such favors. "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "you have the reputation of taking time by the forelock. I was warned to be on my guard against you; and the joke of the matter is that those who gave the warning are after offices themselves, while you have avoided the subject."

But going back to Mr. McCulloch. My interviews with that gentleman, if protracted, were made so by his intelligent, right-minded, and straightforward expression of views and opinions. If, in going to Mr. McCulloch, I had something of the feeling of "Toots" in calling on "Captain Cuttle" for the "favor of his friendship," I left him with a strong feeling of regard and confidence, and so reported to Mr. Lincoln, who immediately sent his name to the Senate—a step which neither Mr. Lincoln nor the people have any occasion to regret. On the contrary, Mr. McCulloch proved himself an enlightened, independent, and upright Secretary of the Treasury. To the friends whom I represented he was just and faithful. To myself, who was frequently compelled to occupy his time and attention, he was uniformly courteous and patient—always granting what was proper and in his power to grant, and never refusing without a good reason and in a friendly spirit. All my recollections of Mr. McCulloch in his department—the only place, I am sorry to say, that I ever met him—are pleasant ones.

Gen. Thomas' Habits and Tastes.

Gen. Thomas was simple, severely so, in his habits of life and dress; yet he was an aristocrat in which there could be no guile. His was an aristocracy of worth, not of pride, of money or position. He was a gentleman of the olden school, whose self-respect was too great to allow the commission of a dishonorable or a meretricious act. He never ate, even in the army, except from solid silver service, but always of plain, wholesome food. An indulgence in wines and liquors was the exception, and then never when a young man was present. Profanity found no place upon his lips. In all his service, those the most intimate never knew him to be thrown off his guard, or to give expression to a warm, hasty or indignant word. He never was compelled to apologize for wounds caused by indiscretion either in temper or language. He was a complete master of himself. His headquarters were always a model of neatness, sobriety and discipline. He was so indifferent to all pomp and circumstance of war, on the other hand, that though made a major general on April 25, he had no stars on his coat until after the battle of Stone river, eight months afterward, and they were put on by the strategy of his servant, at the instigation of some members of his staff. He wore his colonel's coat until the moment of his taking command at Mill Spring, though he had been a brigadier general six months.

LOUISVILLE.

As Compared With Other Western Cities—The Southern Trade.

[From De Bow's Review.]

The position of Louisville is one of remarkable beauty, from its exceedingly wide streets and deep handsome [illegible], contributing so much to make it a most delightful place for a residence, to which may be added good taste in gardens and house decoration, and the far-famed beauty of its women and the chivalry of its men. It possesses great natural advantages as a manufacturing and commercial point.

The obstruction of navigation by the falls or rapids, causing the river to spread into a beautiful sheet of water, a mile wide and perfectly straight for a distance of six miles above the falls, forms a lovely feature of a charming landscape, and also one of the safest harbors for all kinds of river craft anywhere to be found. The city may be said to owe its existence, in a great measure, to the falls, which interrupt the navigation of the river at this point. In 1830, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, a canal, two and a half miles long, through solid lime stone rock, was opened around these rapids. This canal was originally the joint property of the United States and the individual stockholders, but [illegible] the government purchased the interest of the private stockholders and reduced the rates of tonnage to a sum barely sufficient to keep the canal in repair.

The increase in the population of the city has been rapid. When the town was established, it had a population, all told, of thirty persons; and now in 1870 over one hundred and sixty thousand would be a low estimate. It has been said that "Louisville has doubled her population since the war." If this is so, it has been accomplished by the encouragement its citizens have given to men of means and industry from abroad, to unite with them and invest capital in business enterprises, in putting up manufacturing establishments, in building railroads, bridges, hotels (like the Galt House), and in various other ways contributing to its productiveness and wealth. The streets of the city, many of them extending to a length of seven miles, run in a direction east and west, parallel with the river, varying from eighty to one hundred feet in width, and intersecting each other at right angles. They are kept in splendid order, lighted with gas, and bounded by ornamental shade trees. An admirable system of street railroads has been inaugurated (of which there are completed and in course of construction some sixty miles), making it not only possible, but really pleasant, for merchants, mechanics and other business men to reside for miles from the scene of their daily labors.

In view of the uniformity of the streets in Louisville, the magnificence of her private residences, the beauty and convenience of her church edifices, and other public buildings, it is no marvel that her citizens boast that their city is equal to any on the American continent; or that writers should speak of her characteristics in the following complimentary terms:

"Louisville has always been unostentatious, and her distinguished characteristic is quietness. She has grown rich and influential because she could not avoid growing, rather than by those appliances which have been potential in building up other Western metropolises. Modest to a fault, content while others were grasping, dignified while others were pedantic, she long since adopted methods of business, and ideas of greatness and influence, which, though creditable and safe, were suited better for the period when her corner stones were laid, than for the rushing, surging, pell-mell times that have succeeded that era. That period is past, those ideas are no longer in the ascendant. The presiding genius of the times, with the magic wand of progress, has called into action her latent powers, and the year 1869 finds Louisville a city of power, life and energy; with her railroads radiating to every point of the compass; her commercial influence penetrating North, South, East and West; covering a large territory, with a river front of nearly twenty miles, with four hundred streets and alleys; thirty thousand buildings, twelve thousand of which have been erected within the past three years, and a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand souls."

In the annual report of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of the commerce and trade of Louisville, for the year ending March 31st, 1869, there are many interesting tables and statistics given, which, did space permit, would be re-produced in this article; but a few figures must suffice for the present, and at some future period we may be enabled to do the subject better justice. The report gives a list of the leading manufactures and works, together with the amount of capital invested, the number of operatives constantly employed, and the aggregate value of productions. As compared with previous years it indicates a very marked increase, the aggregate capital amounting to $17,335,500, an increase of $1,522,500 over the previous year, with an aggregate (estimated) production of $42,979,000 this year. This is an excess over last year of $9,877,255.

Louisville as compared with other cities of the West has abundant reasons to be proud of her position as a great commercial metropolis in many important particulars. First, as regards health, no city of her size on the continent can show as satisfactory a sanitary record as Louisville; whilst direful epidemics scourge and decimate the population of other cities Louisville is enabled to keep her mortuary list down near the lowest point year after year. This is a consideration which it is almost impossible to over-estimate, and which is steadily inducing prudent, reflecting men to carry their capital there for permanent investment. Second, and nearly akin to the first, may well be regarded with pride the healthy condition of her financial affairs, as compared with those of other cities. Though the section from which she derives the bulk of her trade has lately passed through two consecutive seasons of drouth and consequent famine, there have been no failures of consequence to note among her manufacturers, jobbers or retailers, but, on the contrary, they have not only extended liberal accommodations to their customers in the cotton States, but contributed largely to the relief of their suffering poor, whilst in the other great cities of the West failures for heavy amounts among the highest grade of capitalists have been remarkable frequent.

Louisville is particularly fortunate in having the best trade on the face of the earth, in one important respect, to cater for. We allude to the well-known fact that the Southern people always will have the best of everything in the market. When compelled to limit their purchases they diminish the quantity, but very rarely degrade the quality. There are classes of goods in nearly every line that sell readily at the North and West, which the Southern merchant never calls for, and which are rarely found in a Louisville jobbing-house. The inexperienced Southern merchant not unfrequently finds himself overstocked with this class of goods, after buying at the East or North, and unless he has a thriving freedman's trade is apt to carry them over through several seasons. We have heard of several instances of that sort recently. There are merchants at several points in the South who sell to freedmen exclusively, and their stocks are chiefly made up of this class of goods—damaged and auction-made fabrics, galvanized watches, bogus jewelry, etc. These merchants do not purchase their stocks in Louisville, nor is their trade solicited by Louisville jobbers.

The better class of Southern merchants invariably call for the best grade of fabrics in every line—goods that bear a fair profit and will admit of ordinary handling without falling to pieces. This is thoroughly understood in New York, where Southern merchants are looked up with extraordinary avidity, and unless they are thoroughly posted in their business they are very likely to be taken in and done for.

The Louisville jobber selects his stock for the Southern trade alone; he knows what they need and what they will call for, and makes his selections accordingly; and the Southern retailer could not, if he would, buy in Louisville many classes of goods that are everywhere exposed for sale in the North and East, which he could not give away after he gets them home, except to the freedmen.

A Wonderful Negro in Ohio.

[From the Washington (Ohio) Herald.]

A colored man is at present stopping in this place, who attracts here, as he has in other places where he has been, a great deal of attention by the singular power he possesses of disarranging certain organs of his body.

By some inward muscular action he seems to possess the power of changing the location of his heart at pleasure. Placing our hand upon his breast, at the proper place, we could feel its beating distinctly. He then commenced a series of contortions with his abdomen, rolling it over and over several times. At the conclusion of this striking exhibition, we placed our hand upon a lump in his left side below his waist, and there was the heart thumping away as if nothing unusual was the matter. A few more contortions, and the frisky organ passed across the abdomen, and on the right side kept up its work of throwing the blood through the system as regularly as if in its natural position. More contortions, and it traveled back home, its course being easily traced under the skin till it passed under the ribs. The man then commenced a sort of rotary motion of the bowels, apparently turning them over several times, when he felt a complete set of ribs covering the abdomen, the regular set being in their usual place. Turning the bowels in the opposite direction, the false ribs disappeared. On being asked if his mother had any more children like him, he replied that he had a brother over six feet high, who could reduce his stature to something less than three feet. We believe him readily, after having witnessed the above performances.

Another curious feature about him is that he can not be choked. He allows any one to grasp him by the throat, and use his utmost strength to stop his breathing; but in spite of all endeavors he continues to talk as if nothing was wrong.

☞ For the first time in several years the full complement of Judges are now upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following table gives their names, ages, and the year of their appointments:

Names.	Age.	App't.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Nelson, of New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
David Davis, of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephen J. Field, of California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	[illegible]	1870
Jos. P. Bradley, of New Jersey	57	1870

The salary of each is $6,000.

☞ There are at present 600 women in the Sultan's harem. His favorite wives are Dournel (the new pearl), Haurani Dil (excellent heart), and Eda Dil (the elegance of the heart). The staff of the harem includes 2,300 persons, and 800 tables are set to feed them twice a day, with about 5,000 different dishes.

"THE EARTHQUAKES."

Fun Among the Disbanded Militia of Covington.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 9th.]

The origin of the organization known as "Earthquakes," in Kenton county, grew out of an opposition to the militia law of Kentucky. Previous to the year 1848, every spring an eminent individual called "the Orderly," served every citizen with a muster notice, reading as follows:

"Mr. A. B., Sir: You are hereby commanded to attend the following musters for the year 184—, to wit: Company muster at ——; regimental muster at ——; battalion muster at ——; and general muster drill muster, for —— days, commencing on —— at —— o'clock a. m. You are required to meet at the times and places above mentioned, armed and equipped as the law directs."

"Armed and equipped as the law directs" in those times meant, generally and by uniform custom, with a cornstalk, umbrella, or a tobacco stick, to represent arms, and a whisky flask and pocket full of domestic victuals for provisions. At these musters there generally congregated a promiscuous and motley crowd—some to drink and play cards; some to fight and settle old feuds; others to hear the news and gossip of the country, and the politician always made his appearance to present his claims for office. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to attend "under penalty," and the penalty was a fine or fines assessed by a militia court, and was usually collected by the sheriff, or some constable appointed for that purpose. All those who did not attend were harassed by this officer, and their fines often collected by distraint.

The militia law was exceedingly irksome, and its enforcement became yearly more distasteful until 1848, when the citizens determined to do something to rid themselves of the nuisance. The general muster for that year was fixed for May 27. When the day arrived [illegible] "Earthquakes" appeared upon the field in terrible array. The militia seemed to be in the secret and to enjoy the scene, but their gallant commander, Colonel Benjamin Northcott, was thrown into extreme consternation. He anticipated a bloody encounter, and having no stomach for carnage, disbanded his men upon the spot and left the field with great precipitation. This event proved a "finisher" to the Kenton county militia, who have never been reorganized since that memorable day.

About a month ago the surviving members of the old Earthquake organization conceived the idea of having another display, and the day was fixed for the 2d of April, but postponed on account of bad weather until the 8th. The following is a list of the members now living of the "Old Guard:" G. W. Kyle, David Westcott, H. O. Andrew, John Creighton, George Willett, John F. Taylor, Samuel F. Creighton, Isaac Race, W. L. L. Shrock, John Butts, Henry Wolf, Clint Butts, Henry Martin, St. Morrell, Alex. Williamson, Bruce Broaddus, Wesley Sprague, Frank Gross, A. B. Laird, John Clayton, B. B. Weidler, John Pugh, Robert Christian, John Hambrick and John Pierce, most of whom participated personally in the celebration of yesterday.

Excepting a superabundance of dust on the streets the day was all that could be desired, the sun giving forth a spring-like ethereal warmth that drew forth thousands of spectators to the line of march laid out for the warlike burlesquers. The public schools were adjourned for the day at 12 o'clock, and the whole city presented a holiday appearance.

About half-past one o'clock the battalion formed on Lower Market space, and promptly began their march, amid the laughter and applause of the multitude, which consisted of all classes, sexes and colors.

The leader of the battalion was mounted on a horse, and brandished in his hand a huge wooden sword, labeled "Big Bethel" and stamped with a spoon. After this came a motley and ridiculous-looking crowd, all in masks, among which were to be noticed more particularly one carrying a huge box of Havana labeled "Grant's favorite," a couple with enormous bread-baskets (using the term in its common meaning), representing lunch punishers, several Kukluxes, two girls of the period, uniformed after the most approved Lydia Thompson style, the devil in human shape, dressed somewhat after the manner of Hermann in Mephistopheles, and bearing on his back a placard with the inscription, "Receiving bank for bribed members of the Legislature." The steam fire-engine "Pappy Grant," built of hogsheads, barrels, kegs, &c., but painted so as to make a fair representation of a genuine engine. Then came the hook and ladder department, with a wagon of hooks and ladders, and a full corps of operators. This wagon bore the inscriptions of "Move that house and let us pass;" "A. P. more benzine;" "All Magoonlim;" "Give us the time and we will make her fly." Next followed a lively sprinkling of the Fifteenth Amendment, and a burlesque delegation of Council. Then a miniature postoffice, representing Father Grant at his place of business. Among the largest boxes were those of "Grant's Relations' Donation Boxes" and the "President of the Woman's Suffrage Convention." The procession was closed with the Earthquake Brass Band, which did not discourse music quite so sweetly as did Hohmeister's Covington Band, which led the way, and a huge wagon, containing the Kentucky Legislature, as they appeared at the recent Covington banquet. This wagon had various ludicrous inscriptions, among which we noticed as most prominent the following: "Tickets, or no admittance—Shinkle and Ashbrook, doorkeepers." "For tickets, none good but those given by Lord Colonel J. Todd." "Jim McL., who paid for that big cake that went to Frankfort?" "Oh! hush, the city." "I am running this masheen." "My bill only $1,055." "Newport cigars $12 per box." "McLocklin, to get paid his bill, feasts Todd, Clarkson & Co. on what was left from banquet." "Gut-filling on the Sabbath day—wine, more wine!" "The City Dads of Covington visit Dayton Water Works by invitation, and no one to receive them." "They pay twenty-five cents to a dark skinned person to show them the hole in the ground. Return in good order. Tax-payers pay the bill. Who paid for their dinner? Selah!" "$2,110 paid for dinner and wine, and no money in the Treasury for feeding the poor. Oh, consistency!" "Retrenchment in the Council—cut down the police wages—rob the tax-payers of $1,297—gut-filling bills—$5,000 to Cincinnati Water Works—$100 per month, one hour a day to Assistant Superintendent Covington Water Works." The various grotesque figures in the wagon were placarded as various prominent members of the Legislature who opposed the Southern railroad bill, and a price they are supposed to have been paid for their votes.

The number of participants in the procession was estimated at about two hundred. After parading the principal streets of Covington they went over to Newport. Although not so large a turnout as was generally expected, it was, on the whole, satisfactory to those who had gathered to witness the scene; at any rate it served to show that the spirit of the "Old Guard" is not yet dead, and to warn the authorities against all attempts to revive the exploded custom of militia musters.

The St. Domingo Vote a Humbug.

[St. Domingo City Cor. N. Y. Sun.]

The votes are all in—most of them at the point of the 50,000 bayonets furnished by President Grant to President Baez—therefore to-day it is all hurry and scurry. The two or three men who are in business here, first the St. Domingo Bank, a branch of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co., then a few Jew shops, &c., and the American interest ends; these, with the foreign Consuls, are all hard at work for the Yantic's mail to Havana.

The Yantic leaves to-night with President Baez's chief of staff as bearer, accompanied by one of Admiral poor's staff—a pet pigeon—one Joly. The vote is sent as unanimous, but do not believe it. I am in a condition to know that if our vessels leave the harbor to-morrow, in twenty-four hours a new revolution will be proclaimed, and the cry go forth, "Death to the Americans!" At this moment President Baez has four or five of his Generals who tried to get up an assassination plot. The Swatara is on a cruise. The Yantic takes up her duty at Havana to run soundings to Aspinwall. The West India fleet is an absurdity. There is the Severn and her three little chicks; the Dictator hopelessly anchored in Samana bay, a victim to fever and death; the Saugus at Key West; and this is Porter's boasted navy. Trade is dull; a few of us get on by the skin of our teeth. One young American merchant, who came here a few weeks since with visions of gold and wealth, is now happily engaged in bum-boating, and finds it pays. Dr. Brennell is busy getting ready for a trip to the interior to prospect for gold; there is not much left on the island.

Daddy Grant Makes a Speech.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 8th.]

The venerable Jesse R. Grant, who enjoys the distinction possessed by no other person in the world—that of being father to a live President—belongs to the Pioneer Association, and attended its annual meeting yesterday. He was rather carefully dressed in a suit of sables, almost as gloomy and funereal as the garb in which "Hamlet" walks the stage—held a glossy beaver in his hand, and sported a silver-headed cane.

The warm, spring-like weather overcame him, and he slept through portions of Judge Johnson's antediluvian speech, arousing himself occasionally to cry out "when," or "how," or "where," to such portions of the discourse as he did not clearly comprehend.

Being rather severely urged, he delivered himself of the speech that we print verbatim elsewhere, in which he says that he occupies a social position which "no person ever occupied in history before," or words to that purport, doubtless meaning that no father of a President had ever before lived in the world.

The old gentleman's memory halted a little, as he would have remembered that the elder Adams survived for some years the election of his son, John Quincy, to the Presidential chair.

☞ Spurious tea in large quantities is compounded in China by persons skilled in the manufacture of imitations. The ingredients of this fraudulent composition are stated to be of the most disgusting description. A tea sold as "scented caper," "gunpowder" and "siftings," is made up of the excrement of silkworms, dust, dirt, extract of gum, with a very minute proportion of the genuine leaves. This "China mixture" is sold wholesale at twelve cents a pound, and pays the same amount as duty. It is asserted that there are teas worse than the one mentioned, being rated by the brokers at five cents a pound. Recently a large consignment of these spurious teas was rejected in England, and it is believed that the cargo was reshipped to the United States.

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THE Colton Dental Association, for Extracting Teeth without pain, has removed from Fifth to No. 66 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, north side. Dr. Gibbs has reduced the price of all operations, surgical, operative and mechanical, to the gold charges before the war. A lady assists in giving the gas and caring for the patients. Particular attention paid to the wants of ladies and children.

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One responsible Merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky [illegible]. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is safe as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the
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Gents' Furnishing Goods.
S. E. cor. Fifth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public at large that he is just in receipt of a fine stock of Spring Goods, such as English and French Cassimeres and Coatings and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he offers at low prices. Garments are made up in his establishment in the most fashionable style, and a good fit is guaranteed.

WALKER'S
PURE
HOLLAND SCHNAPPS
AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 33 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

CHAS. HAGEDORN,
46 FOURTH ST.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Agent for the {VERZENAY / E. IRROY & CO.} Champagnes.
OLD EAST INDIA BITTERS.
RECOMMENDS his well-assorted stock of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sherries, Port Wine, Cognac, Brandies, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Irish Whisky, Gin, &c.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.
150 Pieces Embroidered Swiss Muslins, [illegible] Linen Lawns for Ladies' Dresses.
3 Pieces Super Black Thread [illegible].
[illegible] do [illegible] do.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Notions.
DEXTER Knitting Cotton, No. 6 to No. 20.
French Working Cotton, No. 1 to No. 3.
Turkey Red Working Cotton.
White Cott Piano, Shoe Goods, Shoe and Corset Laces.
Corset Lits, Welting Cord, Tapes, Pins, Shoe Threads.
Stuart's and Marsh's Patent Thread and Spool Patent Threads.
On hand and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Sewing Silk.
1000 DOZ 20-yard Spool Silk—Black, Solids, and Assorted Colors.
100 doz 10-yard Spool Silk—Black, Solids, and Assorted Colors.
¼ oz and 1 oz "Cock of the Walk" Black Spool Sewing Silk;
Skein Sewing Silk;
Silk Twist, &c.
On hand and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Suspenders.
400 DOZ Gum Suspenders, Assorted.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Spool Cotton.
25000 DOZ Coats', Clark's, Hadley's, Green & Daniel's, Hope and Stuart's Spool Cotton, in White, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Blue, Green, and Assorted Colors.
On hand and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

WINTERSMITH'S
Extract Buchu
AND
PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give the following, published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees.

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part.

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion, and it is not infrequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully,
ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say, he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.
DENNIS C. HAWBAUGH,
[illegible] West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
[illegible] West Market street.

Mo[illegible]e Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL FRENCH,
20 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from disease of the neck of the bladder. Failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours truly,
EDWARD [illegible],
Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICE.
LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 25, 18—.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the falsework placed by them in the channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.
Soundings taken December 22, at 3 P. M., when the water-mark in the canal showed 5 feet [illegible] give the following results:
The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel has [illegible] feet water. This crib is 16 feet from the pier.
From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 96 feet. Over the second crib there was [illegible] feet under water.
The third crib on Rabbit's Rock, 63 feet from the second and 16 feet to the north of the middle of the channel, has 13 feet under water.
The fourth crib, 80 feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.
The fifth crib, 100 feet from the fourth and 16 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 6 feet under water.
The cribs are 12 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.
All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.
The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 80 feet in the middle channel and 100 feet in the Indiana channel.
W. E. HAMILTON,
President Louisville Bridge Co.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 66 Third st.,
Between Main and Market.
IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods, latest Styles and Fashions for 1870.

FOR
PARASOLS
AND
LACE MANTLES,
S. BARKER & CO.'S,
109 & 111 FOURTH ST.

At Gold Prices
White Goods, Irish Linens, 10-4 and 11-4 Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Gloves, Hosiery, and Dress Goods generally, will be offered THIS WEEK, at the most attractive prices. 102 Fourth street.
S. Z. MARTIN.

Black Silks!
Our stock of Black Silks is the largest, handsomest and cheapest in the city. Call and be convinced. S. Z. MARTIN.

Black Goods!
The largest stock of Mourning Goods in the city, of the very best fabrics. S. Z. MARTIN.

WOOD BROTHERS
DEALERS in Wall Paper and Window Shades, No. 116 Fourth st., [illegible]

WALL PAPER.
We are prepared to [illegible] of Paper Hangings [illegible] to Louisville [illegible] as low as any house in the West.
WOOD BROTHERS, 116 Fourth street.

WALL PAPER.
All the Latest Novelties in Wall Paper at from ten cents a roll up. The best of Workmen, and prompt attention to orders. Examine our stock before selecting.
WOOD BROTHERS,
116 Fourth Street.

Henry Wemhoff,
UPHOLSTERER!
Warehouse & Factory
No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.
Salesrooms
No. 69 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,
Louisville, Ky.
Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices.
All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.
A large quantity of Hose always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weatherboarding, Ceiling, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.
Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets.

Knabe & Co's
GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO
A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by
LOUIS TRIPP, 118 MAIN ST.

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 18— at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
[illegible] Factory Nos. 261 & 263 Lowell st.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 112 pages.
Optical Instruments, [illegible] pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, [illegible] pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Macaire Claret.
18 CASES of this fine wine, a cheap, good table claret. Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., 33 Main street.

PIANOS.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. Sharp, except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.
UNITED STATES........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE........Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharfboat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Supt.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers:
CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 28 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Supt., office No. 12 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ARGONA........H. J. VINTON, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 13th, at 12 M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 28 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, and Cairo.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamer
IDLEWILD,
GUS FOWLER........Master,
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MARK W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE........HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans—Booth's Barge Line.
JOHN W. GARRETT and Barges........DAVIS, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MARK W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For St. Louis and St. Paul, Direct.
Through without transhipping.
Leaves Tuesday, the 12th, at 12 M.
The new, large, and splendid side-wheel steamer
NORTHWESTERN, THOS. L. DAVIDSON, Master,
For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 28 Fourth street.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
MARY HOUSTON........L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Supt.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White River, via the Louisville, and Memphis and Little Rock Railroad [illegible]
J. W. FORBES, Agent. No. 21 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves foot of Fourth street [illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28, 18—.
Until further notice the following boats of the Mail Line will do the way business [illegible]
FRANK CARTER, Supt.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, via the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and Arkansas River Packet Company's [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$2 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 60 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $30; every other day one month, $10; two months, $16; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, funeral and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 25 cents per line and "Special Notices" 20 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week, for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 60
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 60 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Flemingsburg has a Thespian Society.

Mr. H. T. Stanton reads in Frankfort on the 19th.

The Henderson distillery was put in operation last week.

Henderson has one hundred and twenty Good Templars.

Hopkins Circuit Court convenes to-day. The docket is light.

Squire Phil. S. Winn died in Clark county on the 1st, aged 84.

Lexington contracted for gas lamp-posts at $20 each and paid $25.

The Lexington Gazette favors the lash laid on hot and heavy as punishment for petty larceny.

A movement has been commenced in the Christian Church of this State to endow that noble charity the Orphan School at Midway.

The hemp-house of James H. Henderson, in Fayette, was burned on Wednesday last, with its contents. Loss heavy; no insurance.

Mr. S. P. Keeney, of Jessamine, raised from thirty measured acres of land 36,238 pounds of hemp, and it averaged him $36 per acre.

The monument to the late Governor Powell is nearly completed. It will be twenty-two feet high and one of the most imposing in the State.

Mrs. M. E. Cotton, widow of the late George T. Cotton, has been appointed postmistress of Versailles, vice Berry Craig, removed.

In the Carroll Circuit Court last week, Andrew Dearmit, arraigned on the charge of murder, plead guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

John B. Payne, Jr., Esq., has been appointed by Governor Stevenson a director in the Northern Bank at Lexington, to fill a vacancy which has recently occurred in the board.

Henry Rusher was instantly killed near Zion, in Henderson county, recently, by the limb of a tree falling upon him. He was engaged in splitting rails on the farm of Colonel Hutchen.

Stone, the Kentucky duelist in Heidelberg, has received, from the University authorities in that place, notice that he will be ordered out of the city in case he should send or accept another challenge.

The ceremony of blessing the six new bells at St. Aloysius church, Covington, took place yesterday afternoon. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Tolle officiated, assisted by all the Catholic societies of Covington.

Joseph Fraze, a man of about 45 years of age, of weak mind and full of whisky, was run over by a train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Franklin, one day last week, and instantly killed.

A mad-dog was killed near the line of Marion and Casey counties, on Saturday last, after it had bitten Mr. Addison Drye, a boy, and a large number of cattle, dogs, etc. A mad-stone was applied to the wounds of the persons bitten.

The tobacco factory at Madisonville, owned by Hall & Lunsford, and occupied by Frank P. Byrnes, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. There were 25,000 pounds of tobacco in the building, which was lost. The loss will amount to about $3,300.

The negroes around Bowling Green propose to have a grand celebration at Cox's Spring to-day in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. Efforts were made to secure a "big gun" from Louisville to fire a salute on the occasion. J. H. Lowry, Radical candidate for Congress, Gen. B. F. Runkle, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others were expected to make speeches.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Mr. Merritt W. Smith, of this county, presented us yesterday with a deposition of Daniel Boone which was written in 1797. It was taken for the purpose of perpetuating testimony in regard to land entered by Col. Boone in Mason county in 1778, when he was on his return from Indian captivity. Boone certainly knew the place, for he deposes that he roasted some meat and got some water there. The deposition is a rare relic of the sturdy old backwoodsman."

On Thursday last, Gov. Stevenson pardoned Daniel C. McDowell, who was convicted in Breckinridge county in 1863 of negro-stealing and sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary, where he has since been confined. From the record in the case, the guilt of the accused was manifest. He was from the North, and had been South in the army. Passing through the country, he committed the crime, as it then was, was tried, convicted, and has since served in prison as before stated. This may be set down as the last of the immediate consequences of slavery in Kentucky.

The Lexington Gazette says: "Mr. Bowman, the new Collector of this district, entered upon the duties of his office on Thursday last. We but utter the sentiments of the entire community when we say that we part with Col. Kelley with great regret. The office is one for which the people entertain no great penchant, and one which can be made most disagreeable and oppressive, but the retiring Collector did everything consistent with his duties to the Government for the accommodation of those whose business brought them in contact with him. The community will be fortunate if it has nothing more to regret in the loss of Colonel Kelley than that of a considerate and pleasant gentleman. Mr. Bowman has made a good impression, and from what little we have been able to learn of his antecedents we argue most favorably for his administration of a most disagreeable office."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Twenty-one patients in the Memphis city hospital.

The Memphis fire department cost $51,569 83 in 1869.

Dyed coffee is the latest swindle on the Southern people.

Timber rafting has become an active pursuit on the Ogeechee.

A convent is soon to be established in Montgomery, Alabama.

Friar's Point, Miss., is erecting a large number of new buildings.

A vessel cleared from Charleston the other day with lumber for Australia.

The free letter delivery system goes into operation in New Orleans on the 1st of May.

The graves of the Confederate dead in New Orleans were decorated with flowers on the 6th.

A Virginian editor, sojourning in Florida, has sent a friend in Richmond a brace of alligators.

A jeweler of Augusta, Ga., has succeeded in making a solid silver tea-set of twenty-three pieces.

A boy died in Savannah, Ga., on Monday last, from the effect of chloroform administered by a physician.

Gen. Clanton, whose disabilities have not been removed, is the choice of North Alabama for Governor.

Adam Ehrenhardt, an old soldier of Napoleon's army, died suddenly at Port Gibson, Miss., on Monday. He was upward of eighty years of age.

The stock of the city of Memphis in the Memphis and Ohio railroad, amounting to $174,000, was sold on Thursday last at ten cents on the dollar.

The late Judge B. H. Warren, of Augusta, Ga., left an estate valued at $225,000. Among the legacies was one of $5,000 to the Presbyterian church of Augusta.

A man named Walker was found dead near Yazoo, Miss., on Monday last. He had evidently been murdered with a club. About $40 was found on his person.

A Mr. Thews, of Savannah, Ga., is building a beautiful steam engine, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, and capable of throwing water one hundred and twenty feet.

An effort is making among business men in Memphis to meet on 'Change daily for the transaction of business in corn, oats, bran, hay, flour, meal, provisions, and the like, as in St. Louis.

Rev. W. T. Brantly, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the invitation made to him by the faculty of Washington College to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at the commencement in June.

It is stated the civil establishment of Georgia is suffering for want of their salaries—Judges of Superior Courts, Solicitors, etc.—because Governor Bullock is at Washington, and the warrants are not signed.

The old revenue cutter Harriet Lane, well known for her exploits during the war, is now lying at the Charleston wharves. She is at present engaged in more peaceful business, and has been re-named the Elliott Ritchie.

Mr. William C. James, an old citizen of Alexandria, La., died on the 24th ult. from the effect of a pistol-ball wound received about ten days previous, accidentally discharged from a navy revolver on the person of one of his sons.

A peddler from Memphis named Bately took an overdose of morphine in Brownsville, a couple of days ago, and "shuffled off this mortal coil." Deceased had been drinking hard for about a week previous to swallowing the poison.

Mr. Pierre Gireaud, a well-known merchant of St. James parish, Louisiana, was killed in New Orleans on Wednesday night last, by falling from a second-story window of a restaurant. He was under the influence of liquor, and mistook the window for a door.

The City Council of Augusta, Ga., has refused to allow the Port Royal railroad to come into the city and locate its line along Walker street to the Georgia railroad depot. A request from the street railroad to lay a track along the same street to the fair ground was also refused.

In New Orleans on Wednesday last Col. J. A. Quintero made his appearance in the First District court-room, and addressed himself to some of the deputy sheriffs present, named himself, and stated that he desired to surrender himself on the charge brought against him of having, on the night of the 25th of August, 1868, killed Major Manny, at Victor's restaurant, on Canal street. Col. Quintero was almost immediately arraigned at the bar of the court, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Col. Quintero arrived in New Orleans on Tuesday night from Mexico.

The West Baton Rouge (La.) Sugar Planter says: "'More labor, more help!' is the cry we hear from all quarters. Our planters are in want of hands to go on successfully with the year's cropping, but wanting don't supply the deficiency. Freedmen in this section of country are scarce as laborers, preferring to work their own patches of land, either bought or leased. It is next to impossible to recruit the laboring force in New Orleans; or, if a few are engaged to come out to the country, they demand high wages and an advance, and, even then, nine times out of ten they prove worthless and are sent off, or run away of their own accord. As high as one dollar and a half a day is now paid by some planters, and not enough can be had at that price. What planters can expect to make at such prices for labor is beyond our knowledge. Certain it is that sugar, remunerative as its production is, cannot afford to pay such wages, and run the chances of cropping."

Governor SENTER drew it a little mild. His observation that "FORREST is a shooting man" was eminently discreet. So was the rest of his evidence before the committee, as detailed in our Washington special of yesterday. All in all, SENTER came off rather better than had been expected.

GOLDWIN SMITH, the whilom pet of the Radicals, who fell from grace two or three years ago, has again gone back upon his quondam friends. He wants Gen. LEE to memorialize the yeomanry of Albion to immigrate to the Old Dominion. The wit of the SMITHS has not, it will be observed, degenerated since the days of SIDNEY.

The progress of the McFARLAND trial grows in the public interest. As reported by our special New York correspondent, it is exciting as much attention in Louisville as it excites in New York. Gushy people generally sympathize with the husband, but there is a strong underlying hope that justice will be dealt out to the assassin.

The New York Tribune takes occasion to draw a comparison between the comforts enjoyed by "YERGER, the Confederate bandit," and the "horrors endured by the Union heroes at Andersonville." The Tribune has only to add a line or two about McFARLAND to make its antithesis quite touching and complete. "Confederate bandit" is a palpable hit.

The New York Times informs its friends that its daily circulation and sales have been at no time during the past year greater than they are at this moment. Usually such statements mean little or nothing; but in this case there is reason to credit the fact as represented. Certainly, at no time during the year gone by, has the Times been a more readable journal.

The Radical papers generally look askant at the honors paid to Gen. LEE in the far South, where he is sojourning for the benefit of his health. No one need wonder at this; but it is a little small. LEE is highly considered everywhere and has done nothing to sacrifice the good opinion of any one. The honors are therefore matters of course. So indeed are the petty spleen and awry glances of the Radicals.

Our great advertisers assure us that the recent spasm of enterprise which has characterized the retail trade of the city has been munificently rewarded by the patronage of the public, more than justifying the large outlays made upon double columns and display type. We had no doubt of this, but, being an interested party, were indisposed to press the point. It has been made, however, by an experience much more emphatic than any words of ours.

The duplication of matter in the Sunday's and Monday's issues of the COURIER-JOURNAL, having been found to be inexpedient, has been abandoned. Excepting the market reports, each issue will be independent of the other. Readers desiring all the news can take the seven papers a week, whilst those who take the two issues specified will not be annoyed by finding the second made up of a rehash of the first. It is our purpose to make both as full, fresh, and varied as possible.

A letter from Mr. JOHN SLIDELL, received by a friend in this city, says "it is now believed that the intended wife of the Prince Imperial is to be the Princess MARIA CLOTILDE, of Saxe Weimar, and not the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, as gossip has had it. The little Princess MARIA is pretty and rich, and a granddaughter of KARL AUGUST, and consequently a great grand-daughter of the famous Duchess AMALIA. It is good stock and NAPOLEON knows what he is about."

The Hartford Times declares that the New York Independent is the most infamous and mercenary sheet in this country. And yet the editor of the Independent is Rev. THEODORE TILTON, who, after studying phonography under OLIVER DYER, author of the "Wickedest Man," began his journalistic career by reporting HENRY WARD BEECHER's sermons for the New York Tribune, and is now the president of the American Woman Suffrage Association. How could *he* have learned to make a mean or mercenary newspaper?

From a private letter just received from a gentleman in Washington, we make the following extract: "I have seen and talked with REVELS. He is a likely boy enough, but neither so intelligent nor so handsome as the waiter who attends our table at the Ebbitt House. I asked him how he liked being Senator. 'Well, sir,' he said, 'it aint no better than preachin' except the pay, and I'm afeard that'll git me into sich extravagant habits that times'll go hard with me when I have to go out and root for myself.'" REVELS is evidently a provident darky.

In noticing the fact that a Mr. ROESER, or SLOSHER, or BUSTER, said to be a member of Congress from Tennessee, has appointed a negro boy to a West Point cadetship, the Washington Chronicle touchingly observes: "It is proper that JEFF. DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE, who devoted the education bestowed upon them by the bounty of the Government to efforts for establishing a slave empire, should be succeeded in the Military Academy by a member of the race which they despised and trampled upon." Of course it is proper. You will catch a Radical Congressman doing anything with a cadetship that isn't proper!

Somewhere in the swamps of Louisiana a young man has just started a weekly newspaper which, as a compliment to the proud bird of Jove, he names the Eagle. We give an extract from what is called, perhaps through a freak of the types, his "Salutary:"

> Once more at the Helm we fear no storms, no thunder, no billows. The winds may roar and surge, and in wild mad career upheave the political ocean until her dissolved depths are seen and bear mountain hight with wild confusing the billows, and the billows spray.
>
> From cloud to cloud the reading lightning may rage, until the heavens appear one board sheet of fire and the torrents pour in unbroken floods, a sold mass. The ocean may rage and her billows strive to reach the verry heavens, yet, safely, proudly, fearlessly will we steer our staunch storm tossed barque until we have anchored in the placid waters of the harbor of Constitutional Liberty.
>
> Unless a prompt effectual stop is put to the lawless career of the robber bands that yeald the septer of power, we may have stear through an ocean of blood, a scream of sighs, a rain of tears, yet will we safely breast them all and eventually arrive at the goal for which all good men and patriot prays and strive.

It will be seen that the young man has a mind well calculated to follow the eagle in its flight. It will also be seen that his paper must have been printed a few days after the funeral of the proof-reader.

About a week ago our Washington correspondent named Judge CARY, of Nashville, as among those who were said to have furnished the reconstructionists at Washington with false reports touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. This has brought the Nashville Banner out in a contradiction, the concluding sentence of which evinces the presence of a very high order of legal talent somewhere in the neighborhood. "We are authorized and requested by Judge CARY," says the Banner, "to say that he has written no letter to any person or persons, or body of persons, at Washington or elsewhere, on the subject of the proposed reconstruction of Tennessee, nor written, signed, or authorized any person to write or sign for him, any letter, petition, memorial or other paper on the subject; that he has not been to Washington, personally, or had any communication, secret or otherwise, by any means whatever, with any person, persons or body of persons there, on the subject, and any statement to the contrary, by whomsoever made or from whatever quarter they may come, he requests us, in his name and behalf, to pronounce unfounded and false." Such being the real facts of the case, we'll consider the matter settled.

Adams Versus Barnes.

One of the most conclusive arguments that we ever read is that of the sitting member of the Eighth Kentucky district against the claim of the contestant, S. M. BARNES. Both in the technicalities and in the facts, Mr. ADAMS has completely established his case. The Congressional law requires the contestant to serve notice in writing "within thirty days" after the board of canvassers have acted. The result was declared on the 20th of November, and the notice should have been served on the 29th of December. One witness swears the notice was delivered to WM. MATTHEWS, and another that it was delivered to W. H. COLLINS on the 31st of December, two days after the time allowed by law, and it never was served on ADAMS at all. But the facts also swamp Mr. BARNES. The official record shows a majority for ADAMS of 462. BARNES tried to prove illegal votes. ADAMS proves 13 more than BARNES. BARNES proves that Federal deserters voted for ADAMS. ADAMS proves a majority of 18 voted for BARNES. BARNES goes for the Irish railroad hands, who voted for ADAMS, and claims they were not voters, *but fails to prove it.* ADAMS does prove, however, by a judge, "that every one who was allowed to vote in said precinct was personally known to be a qualified voter, either by himself or his associate judge." BARNES relies on throwing out ex-rebel votes, but ADAMS shows the 1st article, 2d section, of the United States Constitution: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, *and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.*" As every ex-rebel enjoys the same privileges under the constitution of Kentucky as the Unionist, and as the general amnesty of July 4, 1868, rehabilitated every rebel soldier with all his political rights, even under the extreme view taken in the SAM McKEE case, Mr. BARNES has a very poor showing to throw out the few rebel votes which were cast for ADAMS. BARNES unfortunately objected to the legality of various precincts, because the polls were not held at the place designated by law. ADAMS proves similar errors in BARNES' precincts, which, if thrown out, would swell ADAMS' majority 150. BARNES relies upon four poll-books being returned unsealed. ADAMS proves by BARNES' friends that the poll-books were all fair. BARNES charged that a judge had abandoned his place, and wanted ADAMS' majority of 105 thrown out. ADAMS proves it was BARNES' judge who cleared out, and ridicules the idea that BARNES' friends could thus vitiate an election, especially as another friend of BARNES was appointed judge at once. BARNES brings up a great array of violence and intimidation. ADAMS proves "that a majority of these maltreated persons *were Democrats and the friends of contestee.*" BARNES shouts fraud, because GRANT carried the district and ADAMS did not. ADAMS quietly produces, as a sample, the poll-book of Whitley county, and shows well-known Republicans voting for him to such an extent that GRANT had 861 more majority than BARNES. The poll-books were not certified in some instances; in one case by the action of the clerk, a friend of BARNES, who assured the other officers that it was not necessary. The precinct gave 112 majority for ADAMS. But ADAMS then proves ten other precincts defective, which gave 348 majority for BARNES. The latter then whines that the State law was violated, requiring an equal number of election officers from each party. ADAMS cites the law, and shows that the only penalty for such a violation is $100 fine upon the officer neglecting his duty, and that it could not, in any manner whatever, affect the validity of an election. But, not content with this, he goes on and proves that a majority of Radicals conducted the elections in thirty precincts, and that, allowing Mr. BARNES' point, it would swell ADAMS' majority 1,235. BARNES desires to throw out some of ADAMS' precincts because rebels served as election officers. ADAMS can't find any law whatever on the subject, which would justify it, but, conceding it, he proves rebel officers as acting in BARNES' precinct sufficient to increase ADAMS' majority 88. Upon BARNES' theory, the vote, when sifted, finally comes to these figures: ADAMS, 7,391; BARNES, 4,973. BARNES, by the law, was required to give, in writing, his notice and to "*specify particularly the grounds upon which he relies in the contest.*" In utter disregard of the plain and peremptory provisions of the statute, BARNES took testimony, in the last two or three days, to show that, in various precincts, the officers of the election were not sworn in strict conformity with the statute, without having stated, or even intimated, such a fact in his notice as a ground upon which he intended to rely in the contest. ADAMS had no time to procure evidence to contradict it. But he brought out in the cross-examination of BARNES' witnesses that every officer was sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties; that every one regarded the oath as valid; that in every instance the election was conducted fairly, and returns honestly made, and that the officers had been sworn previously in the August election, and conducted them, and that there was no necessity for them to repeat the oath in November. Mr. ADAMS quotes on this point (if the committee should overlook his rights, as prescribed in the U. S. statute requiring the contestant to set forth his "grounds particularly,") the report of Mr. DAWES in the case of BLAIR vs. BARRETT in the 36th Congress:

"The honest electors should not be disfranchised, and their voice stifled, from a mere omission of the officers of election to take the oath of office."

In reading the testimony an impartial man could not hesitate a moment. And we do not believe that any partisan committee, however biased, can find sufficient justification to give the seat to Colonel BARNES in the face of such a showing. They are now on oath as judicial officers to try each case, and the report in the case of P. W. STRADER shows that there are honest men on the sub-committees who will do their duty.

General Howard Again.

We referred a day or two ago to two pictures of Gen. HOWARD—one of his praying on the field of battle, the other, not yet put on canvas, of his arraignment on a charge of misappropriation of public money. There is a theory, which we are not prepared to combat, that there is little affinity between fanaticism and honesty, and this case is not an inapt illustration of that theory. One thing is certain, if the degrees of these antagonistic qualities are in proportion to each other, the Congressional committee on Gen. HOWARD's case ought to turn up a vast amount of dishonesty.

Gen. HOWARD has become famous as the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau; but the public know little about him. He is a man of singular composition. He has some good traits of character, but he has other traits, aside from those recently developed, which, if not positively bad, are certainly not commendable. When a cadet at West Point he was not considered a very brilliant youth, but he was noted as a very hard student. Through his industry and perseverance he graduated very high in his class, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department. Even while a cadet he impressed his associates with a firm belief in his profound piety, and his deportment was habitually sanctimonious. As an ordnance officer he was not thrown with the line of the army, so he was spared that rough contact with the wilder military element that has so often effectually rubbed off the early piety of young officers. After a few years' service in his own department, during which period he also essayed preaching and general missionary work, he went back to West Point as an instructor of mathematics. To his classes he appeared as a rather slovenly-dressed, unmilitary-looking soldier, with a religious look, an humble manner, that seemed to be the effect of a consciousness of the enormous load of sin resting upon him, and a voice that was carefully modulated into a real pious whine. To his classes he was also known as a teacher with an utter want of confidence in his pupils. When he had occasion to turn his back to his class, he was in the habit of constantly glancing over his shoulder to see if he could detect any one indulging in any impropriety, and when he did detect them he seldom neglected the opportunity to report them for demerit marks. But with all this, he was a patient, pains-taking teacher, who evinced an interest in the progress of his pupils.

While an instructor at West Point he instituted a series of prayer meetings among the cadets, which were habitually attended by the religiously inclined of all denominations, and which were not unfrequently graced by the presence of some very graceless youths. At these meetings HOWARD's manner was so very unctious that even the devout deprecated it, while the irreligious openly scoffed at it. As might be expected, the fruits of his labor were not very bountiful. But at this period Gen. HOWARD's labors were not confined to the barren field of the corps of cadets, for he was in the habit of preaching in the towns and villages in the surrounding country, and was the head of a Sunday school effort among the children of the soldiers and citizens at West Point. During all this time he was giving direction to that particular line of philanthropy in which he has since become celebrated. He was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and nursed this sentiment so well that it became part of his religion, and then, helping on each other, both passed from enthusiasm to fanaticism.

When the war broke out HOWARD either had resigned or was about to resign from the army and devote himself to the ministry, but the prospect of a crusade against slavery was too inviting for him to lose the opportunity. It is very probable that from the very first he considered the war as waged against slavery, and he entered into its spirit with all the fanaticism which had begun to characterize him. His first command stood an amount of preaching and praying that would have put CROMWELL's army to rout, and the first intelligent contraband that fled to his lines was received by HOWARD with outstretched arms as a fugitive from bondage, a man, and a brother.

When General HOWARD went into battle, he went in singing hymns. When he came out of battle, leaving his arm on the field, he came out singing hymns; and when, on his way out, he met Gen. KEARNEY, who had but one arm, he laughingly suggested that, in future, they could buy their gloves together, as one pair would do for both. He was suffering great agony from the shattered and bleeding stump of his arm, but he believed he was suffering in the cause of negro freedom, so he was happy, and laughed and joked in the intervals of his songs of praise.

Thus General HOWARD appeared. There have been many and serious charges against the subordinate officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, but it has always been claimed that the chief was a philanthropist of incorruptible integrity. From what appears now, it would seem that the fanatical hero, who was conspicuous for his psalm-singing and praying on the field of battle, had considerable method in the madness which has sometimes been attributed to him.

☞ One of the Washington papers, having indiscreetly spoken of REVELS as "a public functionary," it is said that the fiery, untamed Mississippian immediately sent the editor a note demanding an apology, and that when the messenger returned with an explanation, he found REVELS with four navy repeaters buckled around him and a couple of Arkansas toothpicks sticking out of the tops of his boots, and swearing that he would "show the —— Yankee scoundrel that he couldn't blackguard a Southern gentleman with impunity."

☞ When the New York Evening Post speaks so contemptuously of Capt. HALL's attainments as a navigator, it evidently forgets who it was that first mathematically demonstrated that in order to maintain the isomeric homogeneity of the trade winds there must necessarily exist a Northwest passage to Chicago through the Wabash canal.

☞ When will the newspapers get done talking about the late Oxford and Cambridge boat race? And when will these and other colleges learn that they are guilty of a great crime against humanity when they fail to drown all students who persist in having boat races?

☞ A New York paper declares that the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial wants to go to Congress. We don't believe it. Such a want would indicate a degree of moral depravity on his part of which we should hate to think him capable.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that "JULIAN, of Indiana, ought to be a happy man." He certainly ought to be a man of some sort, if possible; but it is feared that the thing is past praying for.

☞ ENGLISH's majority for Governor in Connecticut is 834. It would have been at least a hundred per cent. larger if his friends had voted as early and often as JEWELL's.

☞ A Washington paper says JULIAN's retirement to private life will be a public loss. It will be a loss, though, which the public have long been anxious to sustain.

☞ Capt. C. F. HALL claims to have made "two successful voyages to the Arctic regions." That is, he got back safely both times.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is prepared to receive orders for similar work. Those desiring likenesses of themselves and friends will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly sail for Europe to remain absent for a term of years. Go and examine the busts and leave your orders.

☞ It is only by actual trial that the merits of a medicine can be known. All who have taken Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava say they found much quicker and more effectual relief from it than from any other preparation of buchu they ever tried.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ When you see a druggist using a bogus name and bogus certificates, you may rest assured of their unworthiness. Helmbold's Buchu has been established over nineteen years, and each and every bottle is signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
ap5 eod6 Beware of Bogus.

☞ Fluting Machines in the celebrated Mrs. Knox Patent, Cole, Peerless and Manville Patents, all at lower prices than any house. Call and see at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. 4t

BAD, BAD, VERY BAD, COUNTERFEIT MONEY,

but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh20 d60 114 Third street.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BUCHU, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

☞ Baskets, Ladies' Reticules, Sea Grass Baskets of all kinds, Work, Sponge, Knife, Tumbler and all kinds, at extra lowest prices. Call and see at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. 4t

☞ Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upwards of nineteen years.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janssen, C. Brockenbrough.	Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

jal d6m

DIED.

HOLEMAN—In Evansville, Ind., on Sunday, April 3, 1870, WILLIAM ROWLAND, second son of Wm. M. and Sara H. Holeman, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

Little Willie lost his life by drowning in an open cellar, while playing. His remains will be brought to Louisville on the Morning Star, for interment at Cave Hill, Monday evening.

BARDIN—Yesterday, at 8:40 A. M., in this city, EDWARD W. BARDIN, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Episcopal Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M., Monday, the 11th. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Newspaper Statements.

HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

This is not an age when people believe on trust what ever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty years ago when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared in one of the gazettes or "News Letters" of the day was questioned, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "It must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example, it was not until the tonic and alterative properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed claims put forth in its behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a standard remedy. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a means of strengthening the frame, cheering the spirits, and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and testified that its beneficial effects had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, of course the world believed. To resist such proofs was impossible. Great care has been taken from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and bombast have been the death of many preparations that might otherwise have survived. They were "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure, harmless vegetable specific, possessing remarkable invigorating, regulating, anti-bilious and antiseptic properties. This is exactly what the public know the medicine to be, and its enormous sales is an argument in its favor. ap11 deod3&w1

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap11 M1y

FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the fact "through their hair," that hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead and other metallic salts are

MURDEROUS PREPARATIONS.

When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally THICKENED WITH POISON. They ask, therefore, for a

Harmless Vegetable Dye,

and find it, pure and efficacious, in

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. mh17 deod&weowlm

CALLAWAY & IRELAND.
Livery and Sale Stables,
EMINENCE, KY.

ALWAYS on hand the finest saddle, harness and match horses, broke and unbroke mules. Horses to hire. Buggies and carriages to let. Stock of every kind bought on small commission. ap11 deod1m

Louisville Chemical Works

Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.

W. S. REDMAN, Pres't. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Ch'm. T. W. STARLING, Sec. J. P. BARNUM, M. D. R. L. POST, Treas. Chemists.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY 13th and HIGH STS. NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts,

ALL

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine,

And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

ap8 eodtf

LAKE ICE! LAKE ICE!
JOHN P. CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure NORTHERN LAKE ICE, has in store and offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons Pure Lake Ice, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, where all orders will be received and promptly attended. JOHN P. CROMIE.
April 10, 1870. ap10 d30

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street, continues the Clothing, Merchant Tailoring, and Furnishing Goods business at his old stand, 3d door below Fourth. Spring and Summer stock now open. mh11eod1m

NOW IS THE TIME.

SPRING is the proper time for cleansing the blood and preparing for summer health. That old and long-tried blood cleanser GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND can be had at our old establishment, No. 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, at reduced price. ap1 eod1m RAYMOND & CO.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of Lorraine Lodge (No. 1) I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to meet at their hall promptly at [illegible] Monday afternoon, April 11, 1870, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Edward W. Bardin. Members of sister lodges in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of
SAM'L J. JONES, R. S. A. R. BROWN, N. G.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) this (Monday) evening, at [illegible] o'clock. By order of the W. M.
W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.
E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
April 1, 1870. ap2 dtd

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.

A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ap2 dtd THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLE!

—A—

FASHIONABLE NOVELTY

FOR THE

Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.—United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.
THOMAS DOLAN, Manufacturer,
Oxford, Hancock, and Mascher streets, Philadelphia. ap4 deod&wWeF

STAMMERING CURED
BY AN ART,
BY JOHN E. MILES

Entered According to an Act of Congress, in the year 1869.

THE time required to teach the Art which will effect a cure is generally from one to two hours. Call at the

MERIWETHER HOTEL, ROOM No. 8, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Having been a very bad stammerer from my early childhood, and having been relieved, I propose to spend a portion of my time in relieving others of this distressing habit. A cure is guaranteed in all cases where the rules are strictly complied with.

To All Whom it May Concern:

I, Dr. N. A. Moses, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, the originator of the Art of Curing Stammering and Impediments in Speech, as practiced by me, do certify, that JOHN E. MILES, of Woodford county, Ky., has graduated in said Art under my instruction, and I cheerfully recommend him to the public generally as being a competent person to teach and practice the same.
Given under my hand, March 16, 1870.
DR. N. A. MOSES.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

We, the undersigned citizens of Frankfort, Ky., certify that John E. Miles is a worthy citizen of Woodford county, Ky., and that he very recently stammered very badly.

THOMAS RODMAN,
BEN. F. MEEK,
A. J. JAMES,
JAS. W. TATE,
State Treasurer,
JAMES M. WITHROW,
Assistant Auditor,
J. W. SOUTH,
G. W. CRADDOCK,
R. B. TAYLOR,
Teller Bank of Kentucky,
E. H. TAYLOR,
Cashier Bank of Kentucky,
E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
L. HORD, County Judge.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Woodford county, Ky., certify that John E. Miles is a worthy and responsible citizen of this county, and that he recently stammered very badly, but now can speak with ease.

SWIFT DARNEAL,
Clerk Woodford Circuit Court.
WM. W. GEORGE,
Sheriff Woodford County.
SAM'L S. DARNEAL,
Clerk of County Court.
SANDFORD LYNE,
Presiding Judge.
HART GIBSON,
E. K. THORNTON,
Cashier Commercial Bank.
D. P. HOBB,
JNO. M. WASSON.

VERSAILLES, KY., March 28, 1870.

I have known John E. Miles Many years—been intimately associated with him in business matters and socially. I take pleasure in recommending him to the community as a reliable gentleman. He once stammered very badly, being at times scarcely able to express himself in consequence of the impediment in his speech, but he is now able to express himself with ease.
THOS. P. PORTER.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

I certify that I have taken one lesson from J. M. Miles, of about one hour, and, by applying the rules strictly, I find I can speak distinctly.
T. P. PIERSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

We certify that we have conversed with Mr. T. P. Pierson, and find that he converses with ease, whereas heretofore it was with difficulty he could talk at all.
THOMAS RODMAN.
ap1 d6ex8u BEN. F. MEEK.

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d2awim

SPRING, 1870. SPRING, 1870.

GLEN ECHO CARPET MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS.

Warehouse 509 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

We invite the attention of the trade to our new and choice designs in this celebrated make of goods.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.,

Warehouse 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of buyers is directed to our large and well-selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings

mh7 eod3m

JOHN M. CARSON & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
153 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ap8 eod1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. W. HANNON, JOS. E. JOHNSTON, JAS. H. CLANTON,
Calvert, Texas. Savannah, Ga. Montgomery, Ala.

HANNON, JOHNSTON & CLANTON,
GENERAL
Real Estate Agents,
Calvert, Texas.

☞ Particular and personal attention given to Renting, Leasing, Purchasing, and Selling LANDS IN TEXAS. Taxes paid on lands if desired.
mh9 eod3m

C. J. FELL & BRO.
(Established 1766).
No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.
No. 40 South Calvert st., Baltimore.
Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja24 d1aw[illegible]

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Gents' Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 25c;
Alexander Kid Gloves, $1;
Muslin Curtains, 50 and 75c per yard;
Lace Flounces, Tidies, Corsets,
Thread Edgings,
Muslin Ruffles, Lace Collars,
In great variety, at very low prices, at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth St.

ap10

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Holders of Warrants.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9th, 1870.

ON and after 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, April 11th, the City Treasurer will pay all city warrants issued from January 14th, 1870, to [illegible], inclusive, except those [illegible] known as "old liabilities," and so expressed on the face of warrants. These will not be paid at present. All others included in the above notice should then be presented. [illegible]
ap10 d3 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed [illegible] by the County Court for Jno. Lusher, dec'd, I hereby call on all those holding claims against him to present their bills, properly certified, [illegible] within ten days and those owing said estate are requested to settle with me within the time designated.
JOHN HART,
At Netherland & Hart's, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.
April 8, 1870—ap8 d6*

Mysterious.

A LADY left her home, in Bardstown, on the 31st day of [illegible], and came to Louisville on the Bardstown stage on the 1st day of April, and was last heard from when leaving the depot. Any information respecting her given to the Chief of Police will be thankfully received. Description: Height, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches; [illegible]; brown dress [illegible]; medium size [illegible].
ap8 d6* E. GOODLET.

Notice to Real Estate Buyers.

WE have a large list of vacant and improved property for sale. Buyers should not fail to call and examine our list before purchasing elsewhere. BUCKLES & SHAFFER, 246 West Market street. ap8 d6

School Bonds for Sale.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] 7 per cent. 4-year bonds of the city of Louisville, issued [illegible], dated Feb. 1, 1870 [illegible] and [illegible] bonds of the same character. These bonds, principal and interest, are charged upon the Sinking Fund, payable at the Treasurer's [illegible], and sufficient amount to be retained by the Receiver of Taxes out of the school taxes to meet interest and principal.

For further information, apply at the Secretary's office of the Public Schools, [illegible], or the Falls City Bank, or to any of the undersigned.
B. F. CAMP,
[illegible]
NICH. MILLER,
D. McPHERSON,
ap6 d6 Committee.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.
mh26 dtf CH. SCHULTHEIS,
Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

BRAZILIAN,
Bermuda,
Red Yams,
Common Yellow,
Common Red; in store and for sale by
C. H. HEWITT & CO.,
mh8 dtf 94 West Main st.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby notified that, after sixty days from date, I will apply to the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville for a duplicate certificate for [illegible] shares of stock in said Bank standing in the name of Sol. Hart, the original certificate therefor, No. [illegible], dated October [illegible], having been destroyed, lost, or mislaid; also certificate No. [illegible] for [illegible] shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, dated [illegible] of January, 1864; also for certificate No. [illegible] for 4 shares of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, dated January, 1864; also for certificate No. 1,[illegible] for [illegible] shares of said stock, dated February [illegible], 1864, also for certificate No. 1,416, dated April 20, 1864, for 4 shares of said stock; also certificate No. 2,277, dated 30th Sept., 1864, for 4 shares of said stock.

All of the above-named certificates of stock have been destroyed, lost or mislaid.
THOS. H. CRAWFORD,
Adm'r of Sol. Hart, deceased.
Louisville, April 9, 1870—d2awSw

M. C. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement, and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embraces the general business transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $48 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of [illegible] thousand shares of stock at once. No one can gainsay that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond contingency, (real estate security,) or that the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of liens held by the Association.

The stock books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st of June, 1870.
mh16 d1 OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
159 West Jefferson street.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf bet. Second and Third.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For City Attorney.

GEN. W. L. JACKSON is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. ap1 deod30*

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap9 dte

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

For County Attorney.

Capt. N. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap7 dtc

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap4 dtc

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap3 dte*

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh30 d1m*

We are authorized to announce J J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh30 dtc

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh4 dte

For Sheriff.

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. ap5 dte

For County Court Clerk.

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap3 dte

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap3 dtl

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh28 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh23 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh9 d3m

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh8 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For Jailer.

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap3 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 d3m*

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dtc

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh23 dte

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Board of Directors of the Smithfield and Ballardsville Turnpike Road Company are now ready, and will receive proposals for the construction of said road; also for the building of two miles of turnpike road in the direction of Newcastle. Bids received until the fourth Saturday in April, 1870.

By order of the Board. J. E. ABRAHAM, Sec'y.
Smithfield, Ky., April 9, 1870. ap11 d3

Notice to Undertakers.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 16, 1870, for the burial of all city paupers for the ensuing six months.

Under this head are included all those city paupers upon whom inquests have been held or who have died in the various city institutions where coffins are not furnished.

Separate bids must be made for those over and those under 12 years of age, also for the Eastern and Western districts.

Bidders must have their place of business in the district for which they bid.
ap10 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 16, 1870, for furnishing the city with sewer or drain pipes, in such quantities and sizes as may be required, during the next six months, according to the specifications on file. Proposals must state the price for the different sizes of pipe, with rings or with sockets as called for; also, for slants, junctions, and curves.

Bond with approved security for the execution of contract will be required, and the Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if so necessary in the interests of the city.
ap10 d7 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, April 12, 1870, to construct the following work:

To construct a 2-foot barrel sewer, with catch basins, &c., at the intersection of Locust and Spring streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
ap10 d3 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE firm of Geo. C. Hunter & Co. was dissolved on March 29th, 1870, by the death of George C. Hunter.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the general commission business as before under the style of Hunter & Co. W. T. HUNTER,
ap5 d1m GEO. DEERING.

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry P. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 132 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry P. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.
Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.
mh13 d1m

REMOVAL.

Removal.

ON Wednesday, April 13, 1870, Mrs. M. Hays will have an opening at her new store, on Main st., Bardstown, Ky., three doors from the northwest corner of the public square, Stamping of Dress Work, Braiding, Embroidery, Pinking, stamping, and all kinds of Millinery and Fancy Goods will be open for inspection. All orders will be promptly attended to, and goods sold cheap for cash. I most sincerely return my thanks for the patronage hitherto extended to me, and hope for a continuance of the same. M. HAYS.
Bardstown, Ky., April 8, 1870.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
	Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents
☞ For sale by all Druggists. 1e8

RAILROADS.

Notice.

ON and after Monday, April 11, the Lagrange Accommodation [illegible] leave Louisville at 5:30 P. M., and arrive at [illegible] A. M. All other trains will leave [illegible] as heretofore.
ap9 d4

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON,
AND
MISSOURI RIVER LINE.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA
IN 21 HOURS.

Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping COACHES,
AND
PULLMAN'S DINING CARS.

This line, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads, is finished and in perfect operation between Chicago and Omaha.

Its Splendid Track,
Its First-class Equipment,
Its Outfit of Pullman's Cars,

render it worthy of the patronage of the traveling public.

This Line is running in direct connection with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, between Omaha and San Francisco, and is the ONLY LINE on which the passenger can secure the comfort of Pullman's Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha.

ROBERT HARRIS,
Gen'l Sup't. C. B. & Q. R. R.
C. E. PERKINS,
fe7 d1awtim Gen'l Sup't. B. & M. R. R. R.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the Shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at 1:35 P. M. have 7 hours and 25 minutes [illegible] in Eastern cities same time as passengers leaving Louisville at 2:30 P. M., via other rail lines.

This route is 9 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Sleeping Cars on at 9 P. M.

THREE DAILY TRAINS for CINCINNATI

On and after MONDAY, April 11th, trains will run as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible]	Cincinnati, Daily except Sundays	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	Cincinnati, Daily	[illegible] P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible]	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	Lagrange, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] A. M.

mh9 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

FIFTY MILES THE SHORTEST

AND 3½ hours the quickest route from Louisville to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all cities, towns, and stations in the West and Northwest.

St. Louis and Western Express leaves daily as follows:

Louisville	5:30 P. M.
Jeffersonville, Ind.	5:50 P. M.

Arriving at St. Louis [illegible] hours in advance of other routes leaving Louisville [illegible].

Passengers purchasing tickets by this line go through from Louisville to St. Louis without change of cars, and are furnished

Through Car Free of Charge.

These are advantages offered by no other route. Palace sleeping and night coaches with reclining chairs on all trains.

Tickets for sleeping coaches or seats in reclining chair cars can be obtained at the Company's office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets.

Special Notice.

All tickets to St. Louis and points West reading via Seymour, are good via Louisville Division of O. & M. R. R. without extra charge. Information and tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville, and Willard Hotel ticket offices, Louisville, Ky.
J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Sup't, St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agt. St. Louis.
ap3 dtf

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville, avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

6:00 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:00 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night car, through to New York without change; 9:40 P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others. ☜

All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. mh9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive
7:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	9:30 A. M.
12:01 A. M.	Nash'v & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:30 P. M.
6:00 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	2:35 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
m14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 5 cents each, or $4 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Dr. M. La Croix's French Preventive Powders for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—who has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 18,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS [illegible]—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja30 dtf

$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 305 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Last Extremity.

The latest novelty in the fortune-telling line is now practiced by a woman in Paris, who professes to tell your fortune by a careful examination of the bottom of the feet. The introduction of this method into some States north of this would hardly do, as the size of the women's feet, particularly, would preclude the examination of the soles. It would take so much time to go over one of them carefully, that the fortune-teller could hardly do more than one foot per day. This Paris Soothsayer would starve here or in the South, because the women's feet are so small and delicate that she would spend all of her time in wrapt admiration of the feet, which, "like little mice, steal in and out from beneath her petticoat," and are marvels of beauty, diminutiveness, and buoyancy.

II.

Isabella and the Pope.

That saintly soul, the ex-Queen of Spain, is just now in Rome, and has her son Prince Alfonso with her. She has written a rather incoherent letter to his Holiness the Pope defining her wishes and position, declaring her intention of abdicating in favor of her son, and begging a Papal blessing for the young Princekin. She says she wants him to "inherit the religious piety ever felt by his mother," a wish which, if it is ever realized, will make Henry VIII. his patron saint and example. The spectacle of this extravagant, dissolute old woman running about Europe, leading by the hand the poor, puny creature, her son, and actually going to Rome to invoke the Pope's benediction after the debaucheries of her past life, is a sickening proof of the moral rottenness of the Spanish Bourbons.

III.

Insurance by Government.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, during a recent discussion in the House of Commons, of the Life Insurance bill, broached this novel and startling idea. He discussed with much good sense the feasibility of a system of life insurance by the Government, which, he contended, would be safer and better than the present system, where there are so many irresponsible and skeleton companies doing business that there was no guarantee or certainty that, when a man did insure his life, at his death his family or heirs would get their money—the company having become bankrupt possibly after the premiums had all been paid. This difficulty, he argued, would be obviated by the Government insuring the life of any one. The question is certainly being considered seriously among our thrifty English cousins.

IV.

Watering-Places.

Some of the watering-place hotel-keepers have announced that they have reduced their prices for the summer. This is business wisdom. Thousands of persons who would go to the springs or the seaside are deterred from doing so by the exorbitant rates, the fees exacted by servants, and the general lack of comfort given for the amount of money required. The extravagance in dress, equipage, and wine indulged in by the rich at the summer resorts unfortunately leads weak people of moderate means into trying to keep up with them, and thus embarrassing themselves greatly. The reduction, however, would not affect the quiet, staid people who go simply for recreation, and are content to look on at the petty ambitions, jealousies, and antics of the shoddy herd of "veneerings" who, much to the amusement of decent folk, infest our watering-places every summer, and proclaim their vulgarity in gaudy dressing, loud peacockish voices, and insufferable arrogance and superciliousness.

V.

A Gloomy Outlook.

The New York Times is gloomy over the business outlook. "The country has been blessed with abundant crops, but not with successful trade. Instead of the prosperity that was expected, reverses have followed." There is not enough cotton raised to keep all the Northern mills running, few of which are worked at a profit. The grain, petroleum, woolen and dry goods men are all losing money. This is the burden of the Times' lament, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the commerce of the country and the Government also is in the immaculate hands of the spotless Radical party, of which the Times is a mild exponent. If this dreadful state of business could only be attributed to the "sullenness," or "contumaciousness," or "outrages," or "plantation manners" of the wicked "rebels," what a comfort it would be to the loyal mind! but that this state of things should exist with the Radical party in power is inexplicable to the bewildered Times, and makes its poor head "buz" like Mrs. Captain Wragge's did over the process of omelet-making.

VI.

The Pay of Diplomatists.

The Earl of Clarendon, having addressed a formal inquiry to the various British ministers abroad relative to the expenses of living, compared with that which existed twenty years ago, has laid the answers before Parliament. In Paris the "necessary expenses" have doubled, and "incidentals" increased in proportion. Vienna is awfully dear, and "society" costs one a pretty penny; while Berlin is just as bad; the embassador there writes that "luxury has taken the place of simplicity;" 100,000 thalers is nothing of a fortune there now. The minister to Florence can not make both ends meet—so many guests always coming, "in consequence of the facilities for traveling, and the general development of society." The minister in Rome says he has been his own secretary, attaches, &c., and "in the event of the diplomatic service being thrown open to competition, he warns candidates not to enter the Queen's service abroad without a private income of at least one thousand pounds a year for bachelors, and two thousand a year for married men." In St. Petersburg every trifle is a ruble, and foreigners are "done" regularly, and the minister wants more money. In Washington, Her Majesty's representatives are all spending more than their income. Mr. Thornton estimates that the living expenses of a junior member, if married, with a wife and two children, are £1,043 a year, and if a bachelor, £667, prices having advanced 50 per cent. From Madrid the minister writes dolefully that "diplomacy, albeit having its charms, is not entirely that bed of roses and idleness so often imagined; and that the attache or secretary, whose most arduous duties were supposed to be those of leading a cotillion, is of as extinct a race as the megatherium or ichthyosaurus."

VII.

Houses on the European Plan.

Just now there is quite a demand for houses in the larger cities constructed upon the European plan. A gentleman in New York, who has just had a block built, was besieged by applicants long before the houses were finished, and had to turn off hundreds who wished to engage them. They are designed for the accommodation of first-class tenants, and have none of the disagreeable elements of the tenement houses, which are such horrors to housekeepers. An architect (Mr. J. R. Hamilton) of standing in that city has drawn plans for some houses on the European plan, by which the advantages will be seen. "Upon an ordinary double lot of fifty feet by one hundred feet he has designed a four-story and basement building, calculated to contain eight suites of apartments, or complete houses for eight families, besides rooms in the basement for the janitor and his family, a valuable physician's office, and rear dwellings for two small families, making (with the janitor's) eleven families in all. Each house consists of a handsome front parlor, three chambers, a chamber for servants, a dining-room, kitchen, bath-room and water closets, besides abundance of closets, every room and passage throughout the building having its own direct light and ventilation from the exterior. Each kitchen is provided with a kitchen range, fixed washtubs, and a receptacle for coal for temporary use. At the back of each house, leading from kitchen, each family has a balcony exclusively to themselves for drying clothes. Two lifts are provided in center of the building for bringing up coal and other articles from the cellar, where each family is not only provided with a separate receptacle for coal, wood, &c., as usual, under the sidewalk, but a separate store-room for containing anything they may lay up in gross. The ashes from all the fireplaces will descend into brick receptacles in the cellar, to be removed periodically without any trouble to the inmates. Water is so laid on that each family will have a constant supply independent of any other. Two staircases are provided, the principal one to be used exclusively by the families and their visitors; the back stairs for those connected with the servants' department. These staircases will be fitted out in good style by the proprietor, and kept in perfect order by the janitor, whose duty is also to attend the front door and to keep a constant watch on all who approach it. These staircases will be warmed by a heater in the cellar, but the remaining portion of the houses will be warmed at the option of the inmates. By the disposition of these staircases—which are brick-inclosed, as protection from fire—and the hall doors which lead from them, it is made utterly impossible for any one family, in ascending or descending, to encroach upon the privacy of another. Each main entrance door on each landing, when once closed, cuts off all communication between the adjoining houses as completely as if they were side by side on the same street. This is the pivotal idea which utterly destroys all comparison between such buildings and what are commonly called tenement-houses, and really places the former, in point of comfort and respectability, upon a level with the best private residences."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CARLOTTA PATTI is going to Brazil.

GLADSTONE is not the blarney stone.

JIM FISK, JR.'s, recreation is roasting Coryphees.

THE members of the editorial staff of the Revolution are called Bohemian Girls.

DORE designs costumes for Sessi, the great prima donna.

TOOLE, a renowned English comedian, "cometh up as a (star) flower" this spring in New York.

PIERRE BONAPARTE comes. The interviewer is sharpening his scythe to cut him down.

ANNA DICKENSON is tearing her hair to "extend women's characters" and "broaden their brains."

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is still removing the pressure, in Boston, on the "representation of minorities."

MISS EMILY SCHONBURG is said to have appeared in Philadelphia "before large and aristocratic audiences."

PHOTOGRAPHS of Lady Mordaunt, "with autograph," are advertised in the London papers at one shilling.

MR. H. J. BYRON'S very latest drama is entitled "The Prompter's Box;" the author plays the principal part.

JOHN STUART MILL and My Lord Russell are trying to settle the religion in common schools question in England.

"CANBY," says a Virginia paper, "is determined to play Military Governor. He has a talent for interfering which even rises to the dignity and force of genius."

MISS LYDIA T. says the using of her name in the Watkins divorce suit is a false and malicious slander. She never knew Watkins, &c.

ANOTHER Swedish nightingale follows in the wake of Jenny Lind and Miss Nilsson. Mme. Tellepsen is just now winning applause in the best salons of Paris.

SOME donkey has dramatized the "Catahoula Vendetta," in which the Liddells and Joneses, of Louisiana, were the antagonistic houses. It must be the work of a stage-struck carpetbagger.

MRS. WOODHULL acknowledges that she is over forty-five by announcing herself as a candidate for President. This insures her election, as it is the first instance on record of a woman's admitting her age.

THURLOW WEED has written a chapter on "Lincoln as a Cabinet-maker." The world has always believed the man to have been a rail-splitter. Stick to history, Weed, "my boy."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE says: "Jails should be turned into work-shops, where criminals could pay for property stolen and their own expenses." But, then, what will the professional philanthropist of New York say to this cruel advice?

OFFENBACH gave a grand dinner in Paris the other day to his actors and actresses in costume. They all looked upon the wine when it was red, and other things, and Offenbach insisted upon making a speech in German which nobody understood.

A LETTER to the New York World gives a long account of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and Judge John A. Campbell, April 4th, 1865, wherein the former's plan of restoring the Union is set forth. This "unpublished history" is rather stale reading, by the way.

SHIRLEY DARE writes from Washington to the Chicago Republican: "Woe to the man who makes Senator Carpenter his life-long enemy. He has the Yorkshire nature to carry a stone in his pocket seven years, turn it, and carry it seven years more, and send it against his foe at last." When that stone comes out of Carpenter's pocket it will be found to be a dead mouse.

A FIRM of lithographers of Manchester and London—Maclure, Macdonald & Macgregor—have a means of saving time and expense in lithography; the artist draws on their prepared paper, and that paper being laid on the stone, the drawing is transferred directly, so that no intermediate draughtsman is needed. If it can be made to answer for wood-blocks and lead pencils, the trouble of training to draw for the reversing will be avoided.

A GERMAN female gymnast has been walking on a wire fifty feet above the pit of the Holborn circus in London, with her little child on her shoulders. One woman, said to be French, carries her husband and three well-grown children round the stage on her shoulders. Another throws herself from the flying trapeze, and is caught in mid-air by a man swinging head downward, holding by his toes forty feet above the foot-lights.

GEN. LEE'S appearance is much the same as it was when he led the armies of the Confederacy, with the exception that he is slightly reduced in flesh, and his hair is thinner and his beard almost perfectly white. He wore a suit of plain black cloth and a black felt hat. His daughter, Miss Agnes, who is traveling with him, has the same expression of benevolence and kindliness and quiet dignity which so strongly marks her father, and her eyes, though larger than his, are in other respects almost their exact counterpart, with heavy dark brows.

THE actress most adored at this moment in London is Mrs. Rousby, who plays Queen Elizabeth in Tom Taylor's "'Twixt Ax and Crown." People rave about her beautiful blue eyes, her fair hair, her fine features, her enchanting smile, and, as an envious critic says, "everything that is hers, except her husband." He was her teacher in elocution, and she fell in love with him; but, as an actor, he is not equal to his good fortune. She is said to be an Admiral's daughter, a native of Jersey.

GEN. HOWARD, the great "moral agriculturist," (vide "Capt. Wragge") of that loyal paraphernalia stuffed with cant and money-making philanthropy, the Freedmen's Bureau, is to be taken out of the "skins to jump into," in which he has been drawing a variety of salaries and snapping up "unconsidered trifles" in the way of perquisites. No wonder he wanted the "buro" continued. It was a fat thing for Brother Howard. He personates that great tar baby to which everything stuck, so famous in the annals of the negro "quarters."

MAJOR MILLINGEN, in a paper read before the Anthropological Society of London, tells us that "all the ladies in Constantinople are slave dealers. Every woman who has any capital to invest becomes an importer of her own sex from Circassia. The business is safe and profitable, for white slaves are a necessity to the Musselman dynasty. It is contrary to the statutes of the empire for the Sultan or his family to marry any but slaves, and in the Seraglio it is the Circassians who receive the best treatment and alone attain the highest honors."

THE TABLES TURNED.

Tennessee Negroes Give a White Man Six Hundred Lashes.

[Mooresburg Correspondence Knoxville Press and Herald.]

A most degrading and diabolical act was committed in this vicinity by six negroes on last Sunday evening. It appears that a negro named George Kyle, charged a worthy young man in the employment of Col. James Simpson, with bewitching him. Kyle insisted that his hat would not remain on his head, but was continually being knocked off by an invisible hand. On Sunday evening Kyle burned his hat in the presence of other negroes, and by his frenzied appeals induced five of them to accompany him to the house of the young man. They seized him, carried him to the woods and tied him to a tree with his feet above ground. Each negro then gave the unfortunate victim of their rage one hundred lashes, in all six hundred stripes. The blood ran in streams from his body. They then knocked out his front teeth and turned him loose.

The family of the young man is respectable and industrious, and have done more work for Colonel James Simpson, in clearing land, than I ever saw performed in the same time and by the same number of hands. The outrage is about to be investigated. Y. W.

The above statement we received by mail yesterday. The author is a respectable citizen of Hawkins county, and we have no doubt of the truth of the horrible story.—[Eds. Press and Herald.

New York's Scape-Goat—How Jack Reynolds Died.

[From the New York Telegram.]

Mercifully the time of waiting was very short, and when B. W. Rosenberg put the noose round his neck, Reynolds said, with a half laugh: "Don't make it too tight." Immediately after the black cap was drawn over his face, and he stood a moment awaiting the final jerk.

He went up with a quick movement, but the fall was not enough to break his neck, and the knot slipped up too high. The consequence was that he struggled fearfully seven minutes, his hands clutching and distending, and making vain efforts to join again. The legs were drawn up beneath him in quick, spasmodic movements, and his body doubled up, almost, at one moment, and swung from left to right. It was a very hard death, and the most dogged present seemed to have a compassion for the dying man.

Not till his struggles had entirely ceased was he lowered and the pulse felt by the doctors in attendance. Then the body was further lowered, and the osculations of the heart took place. This lasted ten minutes, and he was finally lowered into the coffin and the black cap taken off.

Thirty minutes after the hanging the features were calm and tranquil, and, except a little pallor, had their natural color. After an inquest, held by Coroner Flynn, the coffin was closed and the body driven away to Calvary Cemetery, where it will be interred this morning.

No post mortem examination was held, at the request of the sister and brother of the dead man. The name of the man who put on the black cap is Rosenberg, that of the man who cut the rope, Simonson. These names are worth remembering.

☞ Mrs. Caroline Neil is now a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Wyoming.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Tennessee Reconstruction — Judge Lea's Statement—Gov. Senter — What a Narragansett Indian Costs—A Patriotic Kentuckian — Nepotism in Office—Personal, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.

Judge Lea, of Nashville, before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, gave an interesting account of the condition of the affairs of Tennessee generally and in detail. He gave a history of Brownlow's administration, together with the action of his Legislature in amending and reamending the franchise laws so as to retain power in the hands of the Radicals. And how that same Legislature rejected Gov. Brownlow's original proposition for universal franchise; and that the citizens of Tennessee were dissatisfied thereat as they felt that unless this was done they would be held in chains and slavery forever. He thought the interference of the secret loyal leagues with secret oaths and public menaces was the direct cause of the organization of the Kuklux clan. He said the Kuklux had undoubtedly committed wrongful acts, but that many outrages were done by other bad, designing men, and were falsely charged on that organization. He thought, too, that respect for the law had diminished in the State, but that there was a vastly improved feeling this year over the last year, and in that over the previous year. The people, he thought, were quiet and peaceable, and the condition of the State far better than could be expected where such changes had occurred politically and socially. Judge Lea told the committee that the State was rapidly being restored to prosperity, but he was decidedly of the opinion that Congressional interference would exercise a disastrous effect upon it. Incidentally he made an expose of the mismanagement of the finances by the Radicals, which created quite a sensation in the committee. Judge Lea was a Union man during the war, and this, together with his frank and candid statement, made a most favorable impression.

GOV. SENTER.

His Excellency, Gov. Senter, arrived last night, and, it is understood, will appear before the committee to-morrow. It is not certain on which side the Governor will fall. Before he left home he gave hopeful assurances to the Conservatives, but as he is totally unreliable he no doubt made promises equally strong to the Radicals. To-day he shuns the Conservatives, and has put himself under the wing of old Brownlow. He is also in communication with Butler. But as he has promised that he will "try to keep sober" while he is here, possibly he may do no mischief. But after all, if the fate of Tennessee depends on the conduct of this wretched creature, her citizens would have the worst to fear. He is as pliable as he is dishonest and vacillating, and Butler and his crew can mould him to their purposes. But it is what the Radicals can afford to do with Tennessee that will be done. If they conclude that the more moderate of the party will stand such an outrage they may yet take possession of her; but thus far a large number of the latter have stood out against it, and the indications are that they will remain steadfast. But, nevertheless, there is some danger. Any untoward event may precipitate trouble. Indeed, there are those who contend that the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill will result in the reconstruction of Tennessee. And, as policy alone, not principle or right or justice, is the sole guide of the party in power, there is more or less doubt and uncertainty surrounding this question as long as Congress is in session.

WHAT A NARRAGANSETT COSTS.

Although old Brownlow is, as ever, fiercely denunciatory of Tennessee as its government is now constituted, it is thought if he were not influenced by his son Jim he would not aid in this movement, which he knows is calculated to cripple, if not destroy, her. But he yields to the influence named, and is pretty active. Maynard, however, is the chief worker. He wants to come back to Congress, and his only chance is to place the State under Radical power. He is a mischievous fellow; and Houck, who ran against him for Congress, was right when he said: "This Narragansett (Indian) has cost the United States Government more than it did to remove all the balance of the Indians across the Mississippi."

A PATRIOTIC OFFER.

Your State has a bad reputation with the Radicals, but I am bound to stand up for them, although I fear there are some very scaly fellows among them. There are as patriotic Radicals there as in Massachusetts, if they are charged with turning Radicals only to get offices. To run on the Radical ticket for office in Kentucky is not remunerative. It costs money and time, and does not add to one's position, social or otherwise. But here is a case where a gentleman in the possession of a lucrative office offers to serve the country. At least there is a report here that Col. Hobson, the Assessor of the Bowling Green District, wrote to Commissioner Delano recently, inquiring if he "could offer for Congress in the district made vacant by Mr. Golladay's resignation and still retain his office." And it is further said that Delano informed the writer that there was a rule of the department that no officer thereof could be a candidate for office without vacating his official position. There are right good reasons for believing this report to be true, which being so establishes my point. In the meanwhile the enemies of Col. Hobson, malicious, perhaps, and certainly unappreciative, are redoubling their efforts to remove him. Possibly they may desist when they know of his patriotic offer to be beaten for Congress, but I have my fears; for fellows who come here to get other fellows turned out of office are so unsentimental.

NEPOTISM IN OFFICE.

Apropos to this subject, I find the subjoined given as a list of officers in the Third Collection District of that State:

"Collector, E. L. Mottley (cousin of assessor); gauger, E. H. Mottley (brother of collector and cousin of assessor); assessor, W. E. Hobson (cousin of collector and son of A. G. Hobson); assistant assessor Third division, A. G. Hobson (father of assessor and uncle of collector); assistant assessor Seventh division, W. J. Hobson (uncle of assessor and collector and brother of A. G. Hobson); gauger, Joseph V. Hobson (brother of assessor, son of A. G. Hobson and cousin of collector); storekeeper, Jonathan Hobson (brother of assessor, son of A. G. Hobson and cousin of collector); storekeeper, P. B Hawkins (father-in-law of collector)."

This equals almost the "Dent family," who were first heard of through Gen. Grant's connection and partiality.

PERSONAL.

General Burbridge has turned up as an aspirant for Secretary of the Senate, provided Gorham is turned out.

Your representative, Mr. Winchester, is again in his seat, having entirely recovered from his late illness.

Hon. John M. Rice, of the Big Sandy district, is on a visit to Kentucky. X. L.

THE FENIAN BULL.

An Interview With Vicar General Starrs.

[From the New York Sun, 8th.]

A reporter of the Sun called yesterday morning upon Father Starrs, the Vicar General of the State, and had an interesting conversation with him relative to the reported Papal bull against the Fenians. Said the reporter, "Father Starrs, we have received information that the Papal bull is not directed against the Fenians of America."

Father Starrs—There is no bull in existence against the Fenians that I am aware of. There seems to be an extraordinary amount of error on the subject. The fact is that certain Irish and English Bishops presented a communication to the Holy Father, and this reported bull is simply an answer to them. Had it been official it would necessarily have been my duty to have issued orders that it should be read in every pulpit; but it is optional, and rests entirely with the Bishop's discretion as to whether he shall use it or not.

Reporter—I suppose if it had been a Papal bull its reading would have been compulsory.

Father Starrs—Most assuredly.

Reporter—Well, perhaps a Papal bull will be published?

Father Starrs—That I cannot tell you. I saw the bishops who returned the other day, and they had nothing official to communicate to me on the point.

Reporter—What is your opinion?

Father Starrs—I would prefer not to be asked. If there is anything official, I will gladly communicate it to the Sun, a journal of which I have a high opinion. But at the present time there is nothing of the sort, so far as I know officially.

Reporter—But will you not tell me in what light the Fenians of America are considered? Do they not at Rome make a difference between them and the Irish Fenians?

Father Starrs—That I would prefer not to speak of. I am willing to say the Fenians of America are not considered dangerous, whereas the others are decidedly imbued with fearful principles, which they put into practice.

Reporter—Then I may state that no Papal bull will be issued against the American Fenians?

Father Starrs—No, you may not. If you choose to draw that inference I cannot help it, but you must not state it on my authority. I will say that in my opinion it will be unwise to stir into activity a body of men who have already fallen into contempt.

Reporter—Do you think so, Father?

Father Starrs—I cannot but believe that men despise so much bluster accompanied with so little action, and the despicable collection of small sums from the poorest people of America. Here the worthy priest's nose fell a bleeding, and the interview ceased abruptly.

Romeo Jaffier Forepaugh.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

He is marked with the scars of many battles, and furrowed with the still fresh looking wounds of his last great fight with his keepers, at Connersville. He came from Cochin China, and is a monster; one of the largest ever seen in this country. He has received on and inside of his thick hide nearly two hundred rifle balls, about as many charges of buckshot and a thousand thrusts with iron blades and hooks. To-day he shows a dozen great gaping wounds from hot irons and rifle balls. It takes this monster three days to get up a good strong mad; and when he finally succeeds in that, his anger lasts a week, under all the applications of torture. He is now tractable as a well disciplined child; walks on his knees at his keeper's bidding, and would probably stand on his head, if he could balance himself. Horses don't fancy the moral elephant—they are afraid of him, in fact, when he marches along in a procession at a rate that forces the band-wagon horses to go at a trot and distresses the moral camel. When he plunges along, weak kneed horses tremble and sink to the earth, chargers that never before flinched shake their harness off and leave the drivers in a state of helpless consternation, and the most vigorous of the most useful quadrupeds take only one look at the monster and gallop off without stopping to think of what they leave behind them.

"EYE AND EAR."

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill Publicly Cowhided by a Notorious Courtesan—A Murfreesboro Mob Cheer Her On—Disgraceful Scenes.

[From the Nashville Banner of Yesterday.]

The little city of Murfreesboro was thrown into a terrible state of excitement Friday evening, over an affair of which the following statements are made by the parties chiefly concerned:

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Lighthill called at the Banner office yesterday, and stated to one of the editors that, about 6 p. m. last Friday, he was engaged with a patient in his office at the City Hotel, Murfreesboro, when word was brought him that a lady was waiting outside who was exceedingly anxious to see him. He intimated that the call could not be attended to just then, but that he would be out as soon as he had gotten through with the matter then in hand. He had hardly finished speaking before a tall woman, whom he at once recognized as Mrs. Emma Hines Foster, rushed into the office, cried, "You are the scoundrel who has separated me from my husband," and commenced lashing him with a cowhide. The Doctor did not know how to act under the embarrassing circumstances. He could not strike a woman even in self-defense, and yet the vigorous assault she made upon him was more than he could bear, so he hastened from the office along the hall into the dining room, where the boarders were then taking supper. He was followed by Mrs. Foster, who appealed to and secured the sympathies of those present by stating that the doctor was a vile wretch who had come between her and her husband. She seized him by the hair and made another assault upon him—he, at the time, striving only to protect himself and making no effort to injure her. Finally a constable came in and arrested Mrs. Foster. While the case was being investigated before 'Squire Clark, and the doctor was off his guard, Mrs. Foster suddenly turned upon him and struck him under the left eye with—as was subsequently stated to the doctor—brass knuckles. The blow caused a severe swelling and resulted in an aggravated case of what is known as a "black eye." Dr. Lighthill complains that his assailant was fined only three dollars, and that the feeling in the crowd appeared to be entirely in her favor, while he had committed no offense whatever either against her or anybody else, and was acting only on the defensive. He further declares that "Dr." Jerome B. Foster, whom Mrs. Foster claimed as her husband, and whom she captured and carried away from Murfreesboro, is a worthless, unprincipled fellow, whom he had repeatedly discharged from his service; that he refused to have anything to do with Foster after he had made the notorious marriage here about this time last year, but that he came across Foster in New Orleans last September, utterly destitute, and was persuaded to re-engage him; that Foster was to remain in New Orleans while the doctor paid a business visit to Louisville, but that Foster, instead of so doing, came back to Nashville and went to keeping bar for his wife at the Half-way House; that he again met Foster about February 1 in New York without a cent and hardly a rag to his back; that Foster told him that he and his Nashville woman had agreed upon a divorce; that he would be a reformed man for the future, and that he had already returned to Louise, the mother of the two children, who was living in Brooklyn; that he therefore took Foster for a last trial, but found out after they had reached Savannah that the rascal was corresponding with both women; that when they recently got to Atlanta, Foster was arrested for an advertising debt to the Constitution newspaper, and would have been sent to jail if the doctor had not secured his release; that Foster is a consummate scoundrel, has been systematically deceiving his benefactor all the time, has stuck to the Nashville Mrs. F. only to get a support from her, while his affections are really with Louise, and actually connived with the former to make the assault of Friday evening upon the man who had employed, fed and clothed him, and had shown him every possible kindness. The Doctor does not so much wonder at Mrs. F.'s belligerent demonstrations as that she could have been so long and so completely fooled by such a graceless villain.

MRS. FOSTER'S STATEMENT.

The version given by Mrs. Foster is as follows:

Shortly after her marriage Dr. Lighthill vilified and did not scruple to persecute her on every possible occasion. While herself and husband were in Atlanta, Dr. Lighthill had caused a woman living in New York to make affidavits that said woman was her husband's wife; that he had subsequently written a letter to her husband accusing her of infidelity and improper intimacy with a person with whom she never did nor would, under any circumstances whatever, associate. For this reason, and for the infamous letter he had written to her husband with a view of producing their separation, in which he finally succeeded, she then vowed that if ever he came within her reach she would give him a cowhiding.

She heard, last Wednesday, that he was in Murfreesboro, where he was expected to remain for several days. Having purchased a cowhide and secured two pistols, one of which she carried in her pocket and the other in her belt, she went to Murfreesboro. Fortunately for him, he happened not to be there. She returned to Nashville, and, having heard Friday that Dr. Lighthill had gone back to Murfreesboro, she also returned there that afternoon. On her arrival at that place she took a carriage and ordered the driver to drive about twenty paces above the ladies' entrance of the City Hotel. The driver did as directed. When the carriage had stopped, fearing that Dr. Lighthill might suspect her presence and her intentions, she told the driver to go to Dr. Lighthill and tell him that a lady, an invalid, desired to see him. The driver having taken the message to Dr. Lighthill, the latter made particular inquiries regarding her appearance, and told the Jehu to tell her that he would be down to see her within a short time, and that he was then occupied with a patient. She had fervently prayed that the time might come when she could avenge her wrongs; and when she found him within her grasp she became greatly excited, grew impatient of the delay, and involuntarily following out the dictates of her feelings, which had now become wrought up to the highest pitch, she requested the driver to lead her to his office. She opened the door and when she had presented herself Dr. Lighthill looked aghast. She told him, "you've had your day and now I'll have mine," drew the cowhide from the folds of her dress and struck him rapidly about the face. At this treatment he turned and ran out the door, closing it after him, and ran as fast as his legs would carry him through a long hall, she at his heels, into the dining-room where he called upon all those eating supper, "for God sake to save him from this woman," and to "keep her off." When she got into the dining-room she caught him by the hair of the head, backed him up against the wall, and, while she whipped him well, told the astonished guests why she did it. Not satisfied with using the cowhide, she struck him a violent blow in the face with her fist, and, in doing so, pealed the skin off of one of her knuckles. An officer then came to her and told her that, although Dr. Lighthill might have deserved such punishment, he would be compelled to arrest her. She retired into a room, which Dr. Lighthill shortly after visited with the intention of pacifying her. She could not resist the temptation to go at him again, and on striking him several times with the cowhide he fled out of the door, and as he went she increased the velocity of his going by a severe and well-directed kick upon the seat of his unmentionables. The little affair raised considerable excitement about the hotel, and as the officer accompanied her from that establishment all the ladies cried out at the bare idea of a woman being arrested, while the crowd greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. The Magistrate's office was packed and jammed with a tremendous crowd, all eager to witness the investigation. Dr. Lighthill desired the case postponed, but she persisted in having a trial then and there; that he had no right to ask a continuance for the reason that he had not caused her arrest. On her making this statement the crowd cried, "let the investigation go on," and all sorts of other expressions, mingled with applause. On the examination of the first witness he stated that he did not see her strike Dr. Lighthill, whereupon Dr. Lighthill put his hand to his face and said to the court, "Look 'ere at mine eye. Does-nish looks like she didn't strike me?" At this explanation the crowd burst out into a big laugh and many cried out, "Let's take him to the creek! to the creek! to the creek! let him be ducked!" The Magistrate fined her five dollars. Dr. Lighthill having then put in some of his insinuations regarding her, she whipped him in the presence of the court, and the assemblage cried out, "Give it to him! We'll pay yer fine!" they shouted quite loudly. Dr. Lighthill approached her twice after that and she whipped him twice, which seemed greatly to amuse the spectators who made the room ring with their deafening applause. She had the sympathy of the crowd, but she didn't whip him for their approbation. It was for the gratification of a sweet revenge. The magistrate promptly fined her three dollars for each of her subsequent offenses, which she as promptly paid. She at one time took Dr. Lighthill by the ear and commanded him to pay one of the fines, but not with any real intention to make him do it. It was for his humiliation and shame. The whole affair was of very short duration. When she had stopped paying fines and the matter had ended, it was finished, so far as she was concerned, forever after. Dr. Lighthill caused her to pledge an officer that she would not molest him when he got on the train at three o'clock yesterday morning for Nashville, and Dr. Lighthill therefore came down to Nashville. There was no use of her making any such pledge, as she did not intend to molest him further. She said that Dr. Lighthill sent her a note yesterday morning, in which he told her she would regret the manner in which she had acted. She answered him that if ever he dared to write her another note she would "repeat Murfreesboro."

The Tomb of President Polk.

[Nashville Letter to the Tiffin (O.) Advertiser.]

To-day I visited the tomb of President Polk. He is buried in the door-yard about midway between his late residence and the street. Everything around the residence and tomb is very plain and unpretending. I met Mrs. Polk in her yard and was cordially invited to view her late husband's premises. She is a very sociable lady, and she made numerous inquiries about Ohio men who were in Congress during Mr. Polk's administration, and among the number was our old friend Hon. Henry St. John. She had not heard of his death, and was grieved to hear that he was no more. She picked me a bouquet of flowers which I hope I may save until I get home. As President Polk had no children, he willed his residence to the State of Tennessee as a Governor's residence at the death of his wife. It is close to the capitol building, and is already looked upon and visited by strangers as public property.

☞ The Central City (Col.) Register says: "A few days ago a dog was taken alive from an unoccupied shaft on the Bobtail lode. The animal had fallen seventy feet, and had remained there forty-three days. When taken out he was nearly starved to death and able to eat but very little, but is recovering. When taken out he was only skin and bones, but no bones were broken."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 11.

Before the Criminal Circuit Court was organized, taking criminal jurisdiction away from the Circuit Court, the Circuit Court at its regular terms convened on Monday of the term, and the first day was allotted to criminal business and the civil docket called on the second day. The Legislature overlooked the matter in creating the Criminal Court, and consequently the Circuit Court now convenes on Tuesday, and is called the second day of the term. Therefore there will be no court to-day at Charlestown, the Circuit Court, Judge Bicknell presiding, opening on to-morrow. We give this information for the benefit of those laboring under a mistake in regard to the matter, and will most likely save them an unnecessary trip to the county seat to-day.

We hope the disgraceful scenes enacted in Louisville on Friday last by some of the colored people, in their celebration of the Fifteenth amendment, will not be reproduced here to-day. The Mayor will have an ample police force to protect them in their celebration to-day, and they need not make any endeavors themselves to keep order and peace, except among themselves. It is arranged that they may celebrate as much as they choose, but must violate no law nor take any steps themselves to execute what they may regard as violations of law. We hope the colored people have the credit and interest of the city at heart to such an extent that they will make every exertion to have the affair both creditable to themselves and the city.

It will be remembered that in Friday's COURIER-JOURNAL we made mention of the fact that the question of building a bridge from the foot of Locust street in this city across the island on the Louisville side for the purpose of vehicles, street cars, and foot passenger crossing was being seriously canvassed by wealthy citizens of the two cities. Since the publication we have learned that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky, in conjunction with his brother, proposes to take five hundred thousand dollars of stock. Mr. Bright is an extensive property owner in this city and its environs, and fully appreciates the advantages not only to be derived from the enterprise to himself, but that of the whole city. Mr. John Zulauf, a wealthy citizen of Jeffersonville told us on Saturday, after reading the article referred to, that he would take twenty-five thousand dollars stock, and, if necessary, double that amount. Mr. Zulauf is one of our most enterprising citizens, and understands the interests of the place. Let us hear from other wealthy gentlemen on both sides of the river. Our columns are open to give the names of any who may wish it to be understood that they favor the enterprise and will take stock. This bridge is bound to be built, and why not now? Who's next on the list?

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 11.

Forepaugh's menagerie hoists a tent next Friday on Upper Market street.

Real estate transfers in Floyd county last week, according to the Recorder's books, footed up $18,220.

A number of emigrants from old England arrived on the 2:30 p. m. Jeffersonville train yesterday. They design locating in New Albany.

A large number of New Albanians visited Jeffersonville yesterday—a portion to take a view of the bridge, the others to attend the temperance lecture at Holmes & Thias' Hall.

Confectioneries and restaurants were in full blast yesterday. They think the action of the present grand jury in regard to liquor dealers gives them full license to ignore the Sunday laws.

John M. Cundiff was the only one who had the honor of having his name registered on a station-house slate yesterday. He had the misfortune to have nowhere else to lodge Saturday night.

A divorce trial in the Circuit Court at Bloomington, Ind., Saturday, afforded rich food for the lovers of scandal. A very prominent lawyer of that place had his name rather unpleasantly connected with it.

A member of the grand jury thinks that the reporter was imposed upon by some malicious individual in regard to the action of the grand jury in reference to violators of liquor laws. He says that a true statement of facts will be given when the jury closes its session.

Yesterday being Palm Sunday, the Catholic churches were crowded. The churches were beautifully decorated with evergreens. We saw a candidate for a county office, who was never known to worship in a church, coming out of the Holy Trinity Church with a branch of cedar. Comment is unnecessary.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

A Picture of Him as He Really Looks.

[Tours Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

It is difficult, for me impossible, to look upon this man without horror. The murderer of six or seven men, in cold-blood, the violator of women, the political renegade, the deserter, the victim of the most brutal passions—how is it possible to see him come into court, sit at his ease, irreproachably attired, addressed by the judge with a gracious politeness that contrasts most strikingly with the treatment accorded the witnesses for the Noir family, and allowed full liberty to hurl insults and furious abuse at the witnesses, and even at the very advocates, not having been even rebuked until to-day, and then, because it was necessary, as will be seen, to cover up the undiscovered severity of the court to Monsieur de Fonvielle by a show of severity to the accused, who was the sole cause of the difficulty. How is it possible to sit and see and learn all these things without a natural sentiment of indignation, without a feeling of disgust. Still, I wish to be just. I desire, being sent here as a chronicler, to chronicle truly, and I will attempt to describe the so-called Prince as he really looks. He is a man of powerful build, with a broad chest, broad-bottomed, large arms and legs, and a small, flat head—small, that is, in proportion to his immense body. His hair is thin, and what little he has in front is so arranged as to make his head look still flatter than it is, being drawn in a straight line at the top of his forehead from side to side. He wears a greyish beard, and a mustache that nearly covers his small mouth, with its thin, white lips, that are often made whiter still by a deadly, inexpressible smile. His eyes are small and mean, and he rarely, if ever, lifts their lids, but sits bolt upright, with his small, neatly-gloved hand on either thigh, and looks down upon the floor. As he sits there—still, silent, impassive—he is simply repulsive-looking. I should think a little child would be afraid to go up and touch his knee. But when, as he has repeatedly done, he bounds out of his seat in violent rage at something said by a witness or by one of the advocates, his arms close to his side and his whole body inclined strongly forward from the middle (always the same attitude sitting, and the same attitude standing,) while his thick, muffled, disagreeable voice comes out in a stutter of blind rage—a thrill of disgust, a cry of shame, runs through even this imperialist hall, that all this must come in its proper place. At first, after the jury had been drawn by lot, and had taken the oath; and while the president was reading his address to the jury, in which that French justice which is so much talked about and so seldom seen was again lauded to the skies; even while the Prince was undergoing his examination there was nothing to complain of in the Prince's manner, and indeed the impression that he made upon the audience was rather favorable than otherwise.

REMARKABLE RACING.

A Trotting Match of Seventy Miles.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 6th.]

The most remarkable trotting match perhaps on record in Maryland took place on Monday between Mr. Thomas McCrea, Jr.'s sorrel mare "Lady Alice," and Dr. Thomas B. Owings' gray gelding "Ben Davis;" the course being from Ellicott City to Frederick City and back, the distance seventy miles and the stakes $200 a side. The turnpike over which the race took place is very hilly, and on Monday was very heavy. The horses were harnessed to three-hundred-pound wagons, and driven by their respective owners. They started from Ellicott City at twenty minutes to seven o'clock in the morning, and jogged for the first two miles, when the race commenced in earnest. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time, driving in their faces nearly all the way to Frederick. Both horses were in fine condition and well matched, and the contest was close and exciting. Only the necessary stops were made on the route for refreshments, the drivers, on reaching Frederick, stopping at the hotel by prearrangement, to register their names and returning to their work. The race was won by "Lady Alice" in seven hours and fifteen minutes, beating her competitor by only seventeen minutes. Neither horse, it is alleged, was in the slightest degree distressed by the extraordinary tax upon its speed and endurance, and, it is stated, might easily have continued the race to this city without exhibiting signs of fatigue. The result was so close that the friends of the losing horse have still faith in their favorite, and another match is spoken of, the distance to be the same and the stakes $500 a side.

The Infallibility Dogma.

The Paris *Debats* publishes a letter from Rome March 21. The writer says:

You may expect to see the Council very shortly adjourned for at least six months. The adversaries of the dogma of infallibility, or of the opportuneness of its definition, are far from being discouraged. Their number, their personal worth, and, above all, the proportional majority of Catholics represented by them, gives them a confidence that the proclamation of the dogma will be rendered impossible. I doubt much whether the Roman Curia will be deterred by these considerations; the numerical majority will be considered sufficient to affirm the will of the Holy Spirit, and when men believe themselves supported by that powerful auxiliary they are not often disposed to pause in their career.

The New Radical Tack.

[From the New York Herald.]

A prominent Radical of Indiana said the other day that the Republican party had "stall-fed the Dutch long enough, and now, as it had nigger enough to offset the German vote, the Dutch might go." To show that the party could get along without the aid of the Germans, the convention to nominate candidates for the various offices for Marion county did not put a German on the ticket, notwithstanding several were urged for positions. The Radicals have probably had enough of the "sweet German accent," as they long have had a disgust for the "rich Irish brogue." Their ambition will now be to secure the votes of the colored population, whose accent is of a different sort from that of the Germans.

The Negro Vote in Michigan.

[Niles Cor. Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Rep.

Forty-six colored men registered and "voted early" on the morning of election, after which they went about their business. There was an animated canvass for Mayor, and the result was that the Democratic candidate, Hon. F. Muzzy was elected by eighty-five majority over Dr. E. J. Bonine. This was very much larger than either side expected, and the Democrats celebrated with cannon, a bonfire, whisky and speeches.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ...Daily except Sunday...	[illegible] night
2:45 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ...Daily...	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ...Daily except Saturdays....	5:00 A. M.

UNION

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jal1 dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:31 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
5:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company has been called, to meet in Cairo city on the 26th inst. Business of importance is to be transacted.

The suit of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway against the city of Jeffersonville, to recover $50,000 claimed to have been subscribed to secure the road, is set for a hearing in the Clarke Circuit Court to-day.

Mrs. John E. Sands, widow of Conductor Sands, of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, received $2,700 from the Conductors' Life Insurance Company last Friday. A beneficent organization, truly!

The Atlanta New Era says that by the first of July almost the entire track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad will be new. The old rails, some of which have been in use for eighteen years, are being supplied by new ones as rapidly as they can be laid down.

A called meeting of the Directors of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad was held in Nashville, on Saturday, for the purpose of electing a President and State Agent, which resulted in the unanimous election of R. C. McNairy as President. Mr. John A. Gardiner was elected State Agent.

Colonel Owen, President of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, is perfecting arrangements to extend the road to Eufaula without delay. The engineering corps commenced the location of the line from Union Springs last week, and contracts will soon be made to complete the entire road in the shortest possible time.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th says: The contract for constructing the Chattanooga Railroad west of the Mississippi, for a distance of sixty miles, has, we are informed, been formally entered into with Messrs. Casement & Co., and Mr. Dolhonde. Mr. Casement is a well-known contractor upon the Pacific Railroad. The road is to be completed to Donaldsonville by the 15th of December next. The starting-point will be near the terminus of Harvey's Canal, opposite the Fourth district.

We copy as follows from the Commercial of the 1st inst: "A gentleman who came down on the train this morning informs us that the switches connecting with the railroad between Montgomery and Mobile will soon be completed. It is to be hoped that we will soon be able to announce that such arrangements have been made with the road to Montgomery as will allow upon favorable terms the transportation of freight to and from our city to points North. A through route for travel and merchandise is what is now needed to increase trade and travel to Pensacola.

The bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to protect baggage *in transitu* has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. It provides that any baggage-master, express agent, stage-driver, hackman, or other person whose duty it is to handle, remove, or take care of the baggage of passengers, who shall willfully or recklessly injure or destroy any trunk, valise, box, package, or parcel while loading, transporting, unloading, delivering, or storing the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Chief Engineer Stockton, of the Allegheny Valley road, in his annual report, makes the following comparison between iron and steel rails: "In regard to the durability of iron rails I have never seen a rail perfectly homogeneous worn out; neither have I ever heard any civil engineer say that he had, and I have frequently asked the question. In speaking of these things to a prominent iron manufacturer of this city, he kindly proposed to furnish to this company a couple of iron rails made from his common merchant bar. These were received and laid on the track in March, 1868, and on the opposite side of the track were laid steel head-rails, manufactured in Michigan. Both were laid at a point where it was supposed they would receive the roughest service. In less than six months some of the steel rails had given out, and shortly after they were lifted and Brady's Bend rails supplied. These were worn out and others supplied and worn out, while the two rails furnished by the party above referred to, remain in the track apparently little the worse for the service."

The Nashville Banner of Saturday says: "The Directors of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad met yesterday to complete some unfinished business on hand and to consider the feasibility of letting out contracts for constructing the road from Lebanon to Carthage. No action, however, was taken in regard to the latter subject, for the reason that a few of the citizens of Smith county, it is understood, have threatened to test the legality of the vote of that county subscribing $300,000 toward the building of the road. The Directors, it seems, do not desire to push the road through under uncertainties, for, should the question be brought into court for settlement, unprofitable as well as tedious delay would be occasioned. It is hoped, however, that the road will not be thus carried into court. We believe that the citizens of Smith county will not allow any interruption in the construction of an enterprise in which they are so vitally interested, and will frown down all attempts to hinder or delay the progress of the road. The cheapest way to build the road is to construct it rapidly. This the officers are prepared to do, should there be no unnecessary interference with their plans.

I. AND III.

A Statesman's Comparison of the Two Napoleons.

The edition of the collected political pamphlets of M. de Cormenin, who obtained considerable celebrity during the time of Louis Philippe, and at the commencement of the present reign, under the pseudonym of "Timon," contains the following curious comparison between the two Napoleons I. and III.: "The nephew does not resemble the uncle, either physically or morally. The latter was abrupt to his auditors and fascinated them by his eagle glance to such a point as to disturb and confuse them. The other listens graciously, and is as phlegmatic as his uncle was impetuous. All those around the uncle could read the dramas which were passing act by act in the hero's brain. The nephew does not allow his intentions to be divined, and takes a pleasure in concealing his thoughts under his impassable features. The nephew would not have gained the great battle of Austerlitz, would not have hurried like lightning from one point to another in the last campaigns of France, and in the first of Italy, would not have pronounced those memorable sayings become historical, at the Pyramids, at Jena and at Fontainebleau, would not with a strong hand have methodically reorganized the municipalities of the conquered towns, improvised kingdoms, and gained fifty-five victories in fifty-seven battles. But on the other hand the uncle would not have planned the *coup d'etat* of December with impenetrable secresy, a firmness of hand, and a vigor of resolution, which have no parallel in history. The nephew may be reproached, like the uncle, with more than one caprice of imagination, like those of Strasburg, Boulogne, Sebastopol, China, Cochinchina, and Mexico. But the blame is to be attributed less to a spirit of adventure than to the fault of the people, who should have preserved their veto over expeditions of that kind. But what the uncle would perhaps not have done the nephew proposed unasked to the nation; namely, universal and secret suffrage, and a bill of indemnity for his illegal act. And of all the Princes who have reigned over France, he had, without excepting Henry IV., the most loved the people and done the most for them; and I regret but one thing, which is, that, being born with the grave and patient spirit of a Washington, he did not prefer liberty to absolutism, and the scarf of a decennial President, open to re-election, to the hereditary scepter of an Emperor."

Lady Jurors Saying their Prayers.

[From the Laramie Sentinel.]

A little circumstance connected with the late term of court comes to our knowledge which we are inclined to make public, even at the risk of betraying confidence. During the long and tedious Howie murder trial the jury (of whom one-half were ladies) were not permitted to separate and go to their homes, but were, under the charge of bailiffs (one lady and one gentleman), taken to the hotel for their meals, and lodging was provided for them in the adjoining parlors, each under the charge of their bailiff. And here, every morning during the trial, upon arising from their beds, these ladies kneeled together, and, like the child Solomon, asked wisdom of God to enable them to properly and wisely discharge their new and arduous duties. While their male associates were engaged in boisterous mirth and trifling levity, they, with the full consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, were seeking aid at the throne of the Allwise.

☞ The Kansas City Bulletin has this election item: "Here's your Republican tickets, be jabers," said a distinguished neutral yesterday, while he poked a dirty Democratic ticket under our nose. On his attention being called to the fact, he said mysteriously, "It's a thrick the dirty Democrats hev got ov putting their name on our tickets (pulling us), come vote it avourneen." When last seen he was trying to explain to a colored man how to spell Republican with a D.

☞ A Cincinnati coal merchant allowed his barges to sink at the levee rather than that the poor should take any part of the loading away.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1870. }

To-day closes the week—a week that has passed very quietly in monetary affairs. The state of the market has undergone but little change. Currency is not conceded to be scarce, and borrowers of undoubted ability to meet their obligations have no trouble in getting accommodations. To others than the class described the banks are unwilling to loan at any price. 'Tis from the latter that we hear the most croaking. We give the prices from the banks as 9 and 12 per cent. per annum. The street figures in one or two instances reach as high as 18 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The past few days have been extremely close with the dealers in New York exchange. Merchants, as well as the banks, have been making large remittances, and the rates have been high and very firm. Our banks, buying from each other, have paid ⅛ premium, and selling to their depositors ¼ premium.

GOLD—The gold market has shown but few large fluctuations. The prices have ruled pretty steady. To-day we notice an improved feeling, with the closing quotation at 113, or a total advance over Monday's opening of 1⅜ per cent. The offerings have been large and the demand for both gold and silver was good. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113¼
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	110	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show some advances, not large enough to afford any real profit to holders here. The business in them was light and of little importance. Our quotations following are made from the latest Eastern advices:

Five-twenties, 1862	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅛@111¼
Five-twenties, 1865	109⅛@110¼
Five-twenties, 1865	109⅛@110⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	108⅜@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	108⅜@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	108⅜@109⅜
Ten-forties	105⅛@106¼
Cy 6's	110⅞@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	114⅛	114⅜	⅜	..
" '62	110⅜	110¾	111⅛	⅜	..
" '64	109⅜	109⅝	110⅜	⅜	..
" '65	109⅜	110	110⅜	⅜	..
New issue	108⅜	108⅜	109⅜	⅜	..
" '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜	..	..
Coupons '68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	⅜	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The amount of sales for the past week would make a round sum in the aggregate, while the separate transactions were small. The public sale of to-day illustrated fully the fallaciousness of offering a large amount of securities upon this market at public outcry. The prices offered did not meet the expectations of the sellers, and so proved a failure.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	132	@133
National Bank, second	100	@101
National Bank, Planters'	93	@95
National Bank, City	100	@102
Bank of Kentucky	94	@95
Bank of Louisville	87	@88
Merchants' Bank	118	@120
Commercial Bank	77	@78
Northern Bank	118	@120
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	97	@98
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	88	@90
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@98
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	94	@95
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	107	@108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	87	@88
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@47
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	74	@75
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72¼	@73¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	71	@73
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	71	@73¼
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	82	@83
City for L. and F. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	78	@80
City for L. and F. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	77	@78
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	79	@80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77	@79
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	73	@74
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@99
" " second issue, 6 per c	84	@85
" " third issue, 6 per c	74	@75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	96	@99
" " " new 5 per c	87	@88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	93	@95*
" " " new, 7 pr c	80	@81*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83	@84*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93	@95*
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@93*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	96*	@
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c		@80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent		95*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	185	38
Butter, pkgs	1	4
Bacon, casks	101	116
Bacon, tcs	5	11
Bagging, pcs	266	2
Bale Rope, coils	..	27
Cement, bbls	..	1030
Cheese, pkgs	10	31
Candles, bxs	..	108
Coffee, bgs	38	86
Corn, bgs	2155	1017
Coal, bush	..	1300
Cotton, bales	78	446
Dried fruit	34	7
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	65	43
Feathers, bags	25	..
Eggs, bxs and bbls	41	52
Flour, bbls	675	263
Furniture, pkgs	393	291
Hides, bdls	19	..
Hay, bales	350	391
Hogs, head	42	350
Horses, head	3	46
Iron, pig, tons	16	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	766	2135
Lard, tcs	..	56
Lard, kegs	13	60
Malt, sks	20	12
Merchandise, pkgs	943	1351
Mules, head	..	14
Nails, kegs	605	87
Oats, sacks	397	31
Offal, sks	..	81
Potatoes, bbls	357	407
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	79	10
Rice, casks	6	5
Sugar, hhds	17	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	36	98
Salt, bbls	..	133
Seeds, bags	181	115
Shingles, no	200000	78 00
Tobacco, hhds	241	114
Tobacco, boxes	8	266
Whisky, bbls	1171	185
Wheat, sacks	357	..
Wool, sacks	1	..
Woodenware, pkgs	128	113

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been active, with liberal receipts. Prices have been fully maintained, and the market closes firm. The sales for the week have amounted to 1,374 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 12,400 hhds. The following is an exhibit of the sales at the various auction warehouses:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	374	3,388
Ninth-street House	239	2,405
Louisville House	362	2,404
Farmers' House	168	1,733
Boone House	178	1,708
Planters' House	53	571
Hhds	1,374	12,409

The sales to-day amounted to 232 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 66 hhds: 29 hhds Henderson county leaf at $24 50, 18 25, 12 75, 12 75, 12 50, 12 25, 12 00, 12 00, 12 00, 11 50, 11 50, 11 25, 11 25, 11 25, 11 00, 11 00, 10 75, 10 75, 10 75, 10 75, 10 25, 9 20, 9 20, 9 00, 9 00, 8 90, and 8 50; 5 hhds Henderson county frozen leaf at $5 60, 5 70, 5 70, 5 00, and 6 10; 1 hhd Franklin county leaf at $10 50; 5 hhds Ohio county old leaf at $13 00, 12 25, 10 50, 10 25, and 8 30; 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen at $7 60, 7 00, 6 60, and 5 25; 1 hhd Marion county lugs at $6 80; 1 hhd Todd county common leaf at $9 20; 1 hhd Daviess county frozen tobacco at $5 90; 3 hhds Indiana leaf at $9 40, 7 90, and 7 25; 1 hhd Breckinridge county old leaf at $10 75; 6 hhds Henry county leaf at $17 50, 10 25, 9 70, 9 75, 9 50, and 8 80; 9 hhds Henry county lugs at $7 50, 7 10, 8 10, 7 40, 6 50, 7 70, 8 00, 6 10, and 6 00.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $7 25; 20 hhds Owen county leaf at $8, 8 30, 10, 7 15, 12 75, 7 75, 7 75, 10 25, 7 20, 8, 8, 6, 15 25, 12 75, 6 80, 16 50, 5 90, 7 60, 10 50, 15 25, 12 25; 4 hhds Hart county lugs and common leaf at $7, 9 20, 9 70, 10.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 45 hhds: 2 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $5 65, 5 80; 1 hhd Hancock county new leaf at $9 60; 10 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $5 35 to 7 10; 7 hhds Daviess county new common leaf at $7 50 to 9 00; 2 hhds Daviess county new good leaf at $12 25 and 15 00; 4 hhds Warren county new lugs at $6 90 to 7 50; 2 hhds Warren county new leaf at $9 20 and 9 60; 13 hhds Owen county new lugs at $5 20 to 7 10; 2 hhds Owen county new low leaf at $7 95 and 9 00; 2 hhds Owen county new good leaf at $12 75 and 18 75.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 34 hhds: 2 hhds Green county leaf at $9 20 and 9 50; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Hart county frozen trash at $3 90; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $8; 1 hhd Russell county lugs at $6 85; 10 hhds Owen county low lugs at $4 55, 5 40, 5 90, 5 85, 6, 6 20, 5 40, 5 60, 5 80, and 6 80; 7 hhds Owen county low leaf at $7 20, 8, 9 85, 8 80, 9 80, 8 30, and 8 70; 4 hhds Owen county medium leaf at $10, 13, 13 25, and 15 50; 1 hhd Meade county low leaf at $7 80; 1 hhd Metcalfe county common leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at $8 90; 1 hhd Carroll county lugs at $6 80; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Trimble county common leaf at $9 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 62 hhds: 1 hhd leaf from Owen county $15 75; 2 hhds old leaf from Warren county 11 50, 11 50; 1 hhd leaf from Daviess county 11 25; 2 hhds leaf from Webster county 10, 10; 1 hhd lugs from Meade county 6 60; 3 hhds lugs from Metcalfe county 7 40, 7 20, 7; 2 hhds lugs from Webster county 6 60, 5 75; 2 hhds common leaf from Hopkins county 8 70, 8 30; 3 hhds frozen lugs from Perry county, Ind., 4 90, 5 50; 1 hhd common leaf from Perry county, Ind., 8 40; 2 hhds leaf from Meade county 8 40, 8; 2 hhds leaf from Indiana 9, 8 70; 2 hhds common leaf from Crittenden county 9 35, 8; 4 hhds trash from Henderson county 6 70, 6 30, 5 60, 6; 1 hhd leaf from Indiana 10; 2 hhds common leaf from Indiana 8 90, 8 80; 1 hhd trash from Indiana 5 70; 3 hhds frozen lugs from Daviess county 5 30, 4 50, 6; 3 hhds lugs from Owen county 7 60, 7 40, 7 80; 2 hhds common leaf from Todd county 8 90, 9; 1 hhd lugs from Todd county 7 90; 3 hhds common leaf from Simpson county 8 10, 8 60, 8 90; 4 hhds medium leaf from Henry county, Tenn., 9 95, 9 45, 9 80, 9; 5 hhds common to good leaf from Breckinridge county 8 70, 8 80, 8 20, 8 90, 10 50; 10 hhds lugs and common leaf from Caldwell, Warren, Barren, and Monroe counties 9 80, 9 60, 9 30, 8 40, 8 60, 8, 7 70, 7 40, 7 80, 6 90.

TOBACCO SALES—By Thomas & Co., of Red River Landing, Tenn., Thursday, April 7th, 1870, of 111 hhds tobacco as follows: $13 60, 13 00, 12 50, 12 00, 12 00, 12 50, 12 00, 12 25, 12 75, 12 75, 12 25, 12 00, 11 00, 11 25, 11 75, 11 75, 11 00, 11 75, 11 25, 11 50, 11 50, 11 00, 11 50, 11 75, 11 25, 11 50, 11 50, 11 00, 11 25, 11 75, 11 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10 00, 10 75, 10 50, 10 25, 10 75, 10 50, 10 75, 10 50, 10 75, 10 00, 10 25, 10 75, 10 00, 10 25, 10 00, 10 50, 10 25, 10 50, 10 00, 10 00, 9 75, 9 95, 9 80, 9 90, 9 90, 9 90, 9 20, 9 00, 9 25, 9 00, 9 30, 9 50, 9 60, 9 95, 9 00, 9 80, 9 75, 9 00, 9 50, 9 30, 9 00, 9 80, 9 10, 9 70, 9 80, 9 30, 8 60, 8 95, 8 80, 8 10, 8 40, 8 90, 8 80, 7 95, 8 00, 8 30, 8 80, 8 20, 8 30, 8 70, 8 75, 8 10, 8 50, 8 40, 7 00, 7 25, 7 70, 7 75, 7 80, 7 60, 7 90, 7 75, 7 70, 7 90, 6 80, 6 75, 6 80, 6 90.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day presented quite an animated appearance, and prices continue to have an upward tendency. Dealers at present are manipulating with great caution, and continue to hold their stocks almost entirely off the market, and the prevailing opinion is that a further advance in quotations is almost inevitable. Stocks have been greatly reduced, and this is considered the main cause which strengthens the tendency to higher quotations.

MESS PORK—Dealers report a fair demand, and the main cause of the limited magnitude of transactions is attributed to the unwillingness of dealers to dispose of stocks. We note a sale of 10 bbls mess pork at $28 per bbl. We quote at $28 per bbl, and firm. Rump pork is in light request, and prices continue to rule firm but not quotably higher. We quote medium and extra heavy rump at $23@25 per bbl.

BACON—A fair demand is reported and stocks are light, but sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Prices rule firm, with a decided upward tendency. Sales to-day include 25 casks clear bacon sides at 16½c, 40 casks clear bacon sides at 16c, and 25 casks shoulders at 12c per lb, packed. We quote clear sides at 14½@15¼c, clear rib sides at 16@16¼c, and shoulders at 11¾@12c per lb, packed. Hams are in active demand, and prices rule firm, but not quotably higher. Dealers report sales of 100 tierces fancy sugar-cured hams at 18¼c per lb, packed. We quote plain and fancy sugar-cured hams at 17½@18¼c per lb, packed.

BULK MEATS—The market is moderately well supplied, and dealers report a fair degree of activity in the market. Prices rule firm, and the tendency continues to higher quotations. We hear of sales of 5,000 lbs clear rib in bulk, loose, at 14¼c per lb, and sales of 13 casks clear sides at 15¼c, 16 casks clear rib at 15c, and 15 casks shoulders at 11c per pound packed. We quote clear sides at 15¼@15½c, clear rib sides at 14¾@15c, and shoulders at 10¾@11c per lb packed.

LARD—An active demand prevails in the market and prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Stocks are moderate, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 15 tierces prime leaf lard at 16¼c, and 200 tierces country kettle lard at 15¼c per lb. We quote prime leaf tierce lard at 16@16¼c per lb, and keg lard 17½@18c per lb.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market to-day presented a moderate degree of animation, and transactions were of greater importance. Prices rule steady, and the demand for low grades of flour continues almost in excess of the capacity. Sales to-day include 297 bbls assorted grades at quotations, and 100 bbls No. 1 at $6 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN—WHEAT—Dealers report the market unusually quiet, and transactions have been limited to lots for milling purposes. The supply is reported ample, and prices rule steady with light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote the various grades on arrival at $1@1 05 per bushel. Dealers report light transactions at $1 05@1 25 per bushel for red and white wheat.

OATS—A moderate degree of activity prevails in the market, and stocks, though light, are sufficient to supply the wants of customers. Dealers report a fair demand, and light sales are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote white and black seed oats at 72@75c per bushel. Sales of feed oats are made at 63@65c, sacks inclusive, and in bulk at 55@58c per bushel.

RYE—The demand continues liberal, with stocks fully up to the requirement of the trade. Prices rule steady, and we note sales of 350 bushels rye at 95c per bushel. We quote from store at 90@95c per bushel, and on arrival at 80@85c per bushel.

BARLEY—Stocks continue very large, and greatly in excess of the requirements of the trade. Receipts are also very large, and it is with difficulty that prices are sustained. We quote spring and fall on arrival at 90c@$1 per bushel. Spring barley from store commands $1@1 10, and fall $1 10@1 25 per bushel.

MALT—A better feeling prevailed in the market to-day, and transactions were effected, and prices were fully maintained. Stocks are ample, and dealers report a fair degree of activity in the market. Prices rule steady, and sales are reported of 300 bushels fall malt at $1 40 per bushel, 150 bushels corn at $1 25, and 300 bushels rye malt at $1 15 per bushel. We quote fall at $1 40 per bushel, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 26, rye at $1 15, Canada at $1 30@1 40, and oat malt 60c per bushel.

CORN—Considerable activity continues to prevail in the market, and stocks have improved but little. Choice ear corn continues scarce, and the demand is reported almost in excess of the capacity of stock. Prices of choice white shelled corn are very firm, and tend upward. Common corn is in excess of the demand. Transactions to-day were limited; light lots within the range of our quotations. We quote common at 93@94c per bushel, and choice at 95@97c per bush. Shelled corn in bulk commands 83@85c per bush. Ear corn commands 80@85c per bush from store, and on arrival at 85@90c per bush.

Louisville Cotton Market.

A fair degree of activity prevailed in the market, and prices continued to rule firm. The market opened quiet, and prices remained unchanged. Early advices from other points reported the market active, and prices ruled steady, with sales of 10,000 bales in the Liverpool market. Transactions to-day were limited to lots amounting to 48 bales mixed grades within the range of our quotations. The market closed active, and prices ruled firm, but remained unchanged. We quote:

Middling	22 @
Low middling	21 @
Good ordinary	19½@
Ordinary	17½@

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 8, 1870.

In footing up our live-stock report, we find that our receipts in total number are heavier than last week's receipts, which have all changed hands at fair prices; and at the close of the week we must say that all grades of stock are doing well, and selling about as fast as they arrive. We now give the prices of the different grades of stock which have been on the market during the week ending to-day:

CATTLE—For thin and rough oxen and cows 3⅜@4¼c; medium and half-fat steers and heifers 4½@5½c; best quality of butcher stuff, such as nice smooth three and four year old steers and heifers, well fatted, 5¾@6¼c; extra 7@7½c. Shipping cattle are selling readily at fair prices as to quality—6@7c, extra 7¼c. But few in pens unsold.

HOGS—The market for this class of stock is good, and we have but few changes to note since our last report. News from the East is hardly as favorable as it was at the fore part of the week; yet our market holds up at last quotations. We quote at from 7¼ to 8¼c for smooth light hogs; best smooth, heavy, well-fatted hogs 8¼@8½c. Extra hogs, in small lots to butchers, could be sold at 9c. But few in pens unsold.

SHEEP—This class of stock still holds its own, and sells as fast as it arrives at good prices. We quote at from 3½ to 4¼c for common and rough; medium and fair butcher sheep 4½@4¾c; for the best grades of butcher sheep 5¼@6¼c; extra 7@7¼c. Well-fatted heavy shipping sheep could be sold at 7¼c. About 70 in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—There are still some few broke mules going South, which are in pretty good demand; also good horses and mares are selling very readily at fair prices. No other stock is called for. No detention to shippers.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	115
Hogs	1,047
Sheep	222
Horses and mules	57
Total	1,441

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The live stock market during the past week, ending this evening, has ruled quiet, with about enough of stock on sale to meet the wants of the trade. There were but few buyers from other points, and the trade was confined almost entirely to home consumers. The prices paid by butchers and local traders were so high that shippers were ruled entirely out of the market. Most all classes of stock have been worked off, and the stock that may arrive for Monday's market will find an open field to operate in, and we look to see a large business transacted. There has been no material change in prices, the market remaining firm.

CATTLE—The receipts are fair and about equal to the demand for home consumption. Good butcher cattle met with ready sale on arrival, while common grades were worked off in small lots at fair prices. At this season of the year it does not require any large amount of stock to supply the trade, and consequently the market is not so subject to often changes, yet we, in making up our report, only specify what was done during the past week, and any change that may occur is highly probable at any time. We now give grades and prices. Fancy graded consists of Durham and half-breeds; well fatted cows, heifers and steers, that are smooth, weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs, sell at $7 to 7 50. Second grades consist of well fed fresh cows, heifers and steers at $6 50 to 7; oxen that are fat, at $5 50 to 6; rough oxen and cows at $5 to 5 50, and common tailings at $3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows sell at from $30 to 70 per head, owing to quality.

SHEEP—This class of stock is in demand, and the receipts are not equal to the wants of the trade. We quote for fair medium grades at $4 50 to 5 50, and heavy, weighing over 100 lbs, well fatted, at $6 50 to 7 50 per 100 lbs gross.

HOGS—The receipts have only been fair, with a good demand, and the market may be regarded as active, with all sold in pens. We quote light, half fatted at $6 50@7, and medium at $7 50@8, while well fed, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, sell at $8 50@9 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—But few have arrived, and we hear but little said about the trade. The market south is reported tight, while the trade here is confined to a limited demand.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	480
Sheep	562
Hogs	946
Horses and mules	57
Total	2,045

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending April 9, 1870:

Bay mare $71 50, bay horse 30, gray mare 37 50, sorrel horse 56 50, gray horse 50, pair black horses 205, black mare 80, horse and dray 80 50, bay horse 69, buggy 38, bay horse 14 50, brown mare 90 50, black horse 35, gray horse 22 50, black horse 41, bay horse 73, sorrel horse 47 50, mule 64, white horse 55, gray horse 25, wagon 15, gray horse 9, six mules 437 50, sorrel mare 45, bay mare 10, mule 50, bay mare 25, three mules 425, bay horse 35 50, wagon 43, black horse 35 50, bay mare 55, black horse 65, black mare 62 50, sorrel mare 20 50, mule 25, brown horse 35, sorrel horse 143, set harness 36 50, bay horse 83, black horse 63, sorrel horse 90, brown mare 47, gray mare 20, gray mare 68, black horse 120, gray mare 69 50, gray horse 23, black horse 60, black horse 54, black horse 58, bay horse 39 50, harness 3 50, bay horse 135, brown mare 56, pony 60, bay horse 49, wagon 90, black horse 145, bay mare 60, bay mare 50, cart 31, bay mare 42, black horse 45.

The following is the list of sales for the week ending Saturday, April 9th, 1870, at Alex. Owen & Son's Sale-stable, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 236:

Sorrel mare $31, sorrel horse 15, black horse 31, sorrel mare 2 50, bay horse 40, bay mare 72, bay mare 70, bay mare 56, brown mare 34, bay mare 60 50, gray mare 50, gray mare 43, gray horse 46, sorrel horse 60, Jenny 7 80, gray horse 50 20, sorrel horse 22 50, bay mare 75, black mare 22 50, bay horse 65, sorrel horse 38, bay horse 90, wagon harness 18 50, sorrel mare 32, bay horse 24, gray horse 72, dun mare 70, sorrel mare 15, bay mare 79, bay horse 15 50, bay horse 125, gray mare 45, sorrel horse 47, black horse 98, brown horse 33 50, bay horse 96, gray mare 56, gray mare 40, sorrel horse 75, black horse 79 50. Ten private sales made this week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 9—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts at all ports to be 43,450 bales; exports 66,185 bales; stock 396,511 bales. The present crop is generally estimated at 3,000,000 bales, valued at the average price of the season at $250,000,000.

The foreign commerce of this port for the week were: imports, $21,118,975 dry goods and $4,814,788 general merchandise; exports, $3,100,300 produce and $776,500 in specie.

General trade is dull and the forcing of sales in any direction would have resulted in a still lower range of prices.

The Sub-treasury disbursed $174,376 coin interest and received $2,997,773 for customs during the week.

Washington dispatches say that the Ways and Means Committee will strike out both sections of the funding bill relative to the National Banks.

The bank statement is again unfavorable, showing a loss in the legal reserve of three and a half millions.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$272,271,398
do increase	414,317
Specie	26,737,492
do decrease	1,489,491
Circulation	33,734,238
do increase	7,600
Deposits	201,758,434
do decrease	4,681,366
Legal-tenders	47,579,699
do decrease	2,441,160

The failure of an old member of the Stock Exchange is rumored to-day.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent on call loans. Sterling firm at 8⅞@9.

Gold firmer; opened at 112¼, touched 113¼ and closed at 113¼. The advancing tendency of the market is due to the upward turn in exchange, and the rise to-day is generally credited to the operations of a leading foreign exchange firm. The carrying rates were 4@5½ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $42,000,000.

Governments are active and higher in sympathy with gold.

Coupons '81	114⅛@114⅜	Coupons '67	109⅜@110
'62	111⅛@111⅜	Coupons '68	109⅜@110
'64	110⅜@110⅝	Ten-forties	[illegible]
Coupons '65	110⅛@111	Currency 6's	111 @111¼
new	109⅜@109⅝		

The tone of the market is healthier and fewer bonds are offered, and the offers to buy are more numerous.

State bonds are quiet and firm.

Missouri	92⅛@	Old N. Carolina	46⅛@
Old Tenn	53⅜@	New N. Carolina	21⅜@
New Tenn	52 @	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]
Old Virginia	70¼@	Alabama 5s	73 @
New Virginia	66⅛@	New S. Carolina	81 @

The stock market was strong until after the publication of the Bank statement, when there was a fractional decline. The active stocks were Reading, Northwestern preferred and Wabash and Vanderbilt stocks. The failure of a small operator had no effect on the market. The market, however, closed firmer, the rise in gold imparting a more cheerful feeling to the market and prices were nearly up to the best point of the day, although business was light.

The following were the closing 5th prices:

Canton	66¼@	Lake Shore	87⅞@
Cumberland	31½@	Illinois Cen'l	140 @
Western U. Tel.	32⅛@	Pittsburg	100⅛@
Quicksilver	9 @	Northwestern	73⅛@
Mariposa	9 @	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	11½@	Rock Island	118 @
Hartford & E.	4⅝@	New Jersey C.	109⅛@
Adams Ex	60⅜@	St. Paul	69⅝@
Wells & Fargo	19⅜@	Do preferred	73⅞@
Amer. Ex	39½@	To. & Wabash	49 @
U. S. Ex	42½@	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	40⅜@	Ft Wayne	92⅛@
N. Y. C. cons'd	96⅝@	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	93⅜@	Do preferred	[illegible]
Erie	25⅞@	Chicago & Alton	113⅛@
Do preferred	48 @	Do preferred	113⅝@
Harlem	142 @	Ohio and Mis	30⅝@
Do preferred	145 @	Dubuque	107 @
Reading	98⅜@	C. C. and I. C.	27⅜@
Michigan Cen'l	120 @	C. C. & C.	74 @

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 2; Hecla 90; Franklin 6; Quincy 11.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$79,890,748
Currency	[illegible]
General balance	88,434,335
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	12,229,000

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton market opened heavy and lower, but closed steady, with sales of 1,800 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 6,750 bbls; the market is dull and declining; sales of 5,100 bbls at $4 30@4 45 for superfine State and Western; $4 60@5 25 for extra State; $4 55@5 65 for extra Western; $5 10@6 for white wheat extra; $4 75@6 for round-hoop Ohio; $5@6 75 for extra St. Louis, and $6@8 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at $4@5. Cornmeal is dull. Whisky lower, with sales of 400 bbls Western at $1 02@1 03 for free, and 50 bbls of patent at $1@1 02. Receipts of wheat 26,180 bush; the market is dull and 1@2c lower, with sales of 40,000 bush at $1 06½ for No 3 spring; $1 08 for Nos 2 and 3 mixed; $1 05½@1 10½ for No 2 do; $1 21@1 24 for winter red and amber Western; $1 25 for small lots do; $1 40@1 60 for white State, and winter red Illinois on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley in fair request, with sales of 12,000 bush at 75c for 2-rowed State, and $1@1 05 for Canada West. Receipts of corn 5,034 bush; the market is firm, with sales of 38,000 bush at $1 00@1 09 for new and old mixed Western; $1 11@1 12 for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Receipts of oats 17,450 bush; the market is a shade firmer but quiet, with sales of 31,000 bush at 58@60c for Western, and 60@62c for Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet, with sales of 500 hhds of Cuba at 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14¾@14⅞c for crude, and 30¼c for refined. Hops quiet. Wool fairly active, with sales of 300,000 lbs at 40@52½c for domestic fleece, and 41@57c for pulled. Leather—hemlock sole very quiet at 25@29c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Linseed oil is quiet. Mess pork is a shade firmer, with sales of 800 bbls at $27 25@27 37 for mess; $23 50@21 50 for prime and $22 50@22 75 for prime mess; also sales of 500 bbls of mess, seller May, at $27 50. Beef steady, with sales of 300 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 100 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams are firm, sales of 175 bbls at $27@28 for new. Cut meats are firm, with sales of 600 packages at 10¾@11c for shoulders and 14¾@16c for hams. Middles are firmer but quiet, with sales of 125 boxes at 13¾@13⅞c for Cumberland cut; 14¼c for short ribbed, and 14¾@14⅞c for long clear. Lard steady, with sales of 350 tierces at 14¾@16c for steam, and 16@16¼c for kettle rendered; also sales of 500 tierces of steam, seller 4 months, at 15¾c. Butter steady, with a good demand at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 14@18c. Spirits turpentine quiet. Metals—sheathing copper steady. Ingot copper quiet and drooping at 19¾@19⅞c for Lake Superior and Baltimore. Pig iron fairly active at $32 50@35 for Scotch, and $31@33 for American. Bar iron is at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11@13c, gold, for Russia. Nails quiet at 4¾@4⅞c for cut, 5¼@6c for clinch and 25@30c for horse-shoe. Freights to Liverpool are more active but heavy, with shipments of 35,000 bush wheat per steam at 5@5¼d.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull, heavy and lower at $1 05@1 10 for No 2 spring, and $1 20@1 26 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 58@58½c for Western in store. Corn very quiet at $1 07@1 09 for new mixed Western. Pork quiet at $27 44@27 50 for mess. Beef quiet but unchanged. Cut meats in fair request at full prices. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 16¼c asked and 15¾c bid for May and June, and 15½c asked and 14¾c bid for seller 8 months. Eggs dull at 21@23c.

DRY GOODS—The market is steady, with only a moderate business doing in the better class of heavy brown sheetings, such as Pacific extra, Appleton A and Indian Head command 15c, while one or two brands are held higher, Amoskeag A and Stark A, which are equally as good, are selling down to 14½c. Brown sheetings and bleached shirting are depressed. Printing cloths are firmer at 7¼@7½c, yet printed calicoes continue depressed, though prices are much firmer here than in Western cities. Dunnel's prints are held nominally at 12c; Pacific sell readily at 12½c; Lodi prints at 9½c by the case and 10c by the piece; Freeman's sell quick at 8½c; Bedford range at 6½@7c for passe and select styles. Whittenton check cottonades sell at 21½@25c. Corset jeans are depressed at 11@12c for Bates, and Canoe River glazed cambrics are also depressed; Washington are reduced to 8½c and high colors to 9½c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Eastern exchange 1-10 buying. Flour very dull and nominal. Wheat, the movement is altogether speculative and the market is unsettled, closing dull at 73¼@73½c for No 2; the optional sales were at 73½@73¾c for seller April; 76¼@77½c for seller May; 76@76½c for buyer May and seller June; the other grades are dull and 1@1½c lower; during the afternoon the market was irregular at 73¼c cash and 73¾@73⅞c for seller last half. Corn dull and lower at 76@76½c for No 2, closing at the inside rate; 75@76c for new; the optional sales were at 76@77c for seller May for No 2; in the afternoon the market was dull at 76c cash and 77c for seller May for No 2, and 73@76c for new. Oats dull and lower at 39@39½c for No 2 in store; 39@39½c for seller the month; 41½@41¾c for seller May, closing with sellers at 39c cash. Rye dull; No 2 nominally 70@72c. Barley inactive and neglected. Highwines dull at $1. Mess pork moderately active at 25c advance, closing firm at $27 50. Lard quiet and steady at 15¼c. Sweet-pickled hams 15¼c. Cut meats very firm at 10¾@10⅞c for dry-salted shoulders; 13¾@13½c for rough sides; 14@14½c for short rib middles loose. Cattle steady and firm at $3 75@8 12½ for coarse to extra smooth. Hogs firm at $8 30@9 35 for common to choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,104 bbls of flour, 18,243 bush wheat 2,379 bush corn, 4,340 bush oats, 580 bush rye, 800 bush barley, 3,108 head hogs. Shipments: 3,863 bbls flour, 41,809 bush wheat, 11,912 bush corn, 8,895 bush oats, 370 bush rye, 3,050 bush barley, 1,575 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Tobacco is in fair demand at full prices. Cotton nominally 22½c for middling. Hemp firm at $125@150 for prime to choice undressed and $215@225 for dressed. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $3 85@4 10; extra $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 65@4 90; choice family $5@6 25. Wheat steady and firm for fall: No 2 red $1 05@1 06; No 1 do $1 12@1 15; No 2 white $1 07@1 10. Corn weak and drooping; choice yellow in bulk at 81c; white 83c; yellow sacked 83c; choice white 90c. Oats weak and buyers are holding off, with sales at 51c in bulk, and 55@56c for sacked. Nothing doing in rye and barley. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and weak at $1 02. Provisions quiet but firm: mess pork $27 50@28. Dry-salted shoulders 10¾c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c. Bacon shoulders 11¾; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16¼@16½c. Lard firm at 15¼@15½c. Cattle in demand and the best grades are higher; sales at 5@7½c gross. Hogs inactive at 7¼@9½c. Receipts of flour 3,300 bbls, wheat 8,000 bush, corn 6,000 bush, oats 13,000 bush, barley 2,300 bush.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Cotton market steady; middling 22c. Tobacco unchanged and firm at full rates. Whisky steady at $1. Provisions unchanged and quiet, with less inquiry, but holders are generally firm at full rates. Linseed oil dull at 90@92c. Lard oil unchanged at $1 23@1 25. Sugar firm, with a good demand; New Orleans 11@12½c for fair to prime. Coffee firm, with sales of 270 bags at 18½@22½c. Clover seed firm at 16@16½c. Timothy seed lower and dull at $5 75@6 25. Flaxseed firm and dull. Gold 112⅞ buying. Exchange steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Money market easy at 8@10 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; middling uplands 21¾c; sales 3,800 bales; receipts 2,398 bales; exports 5,325 bales; stock on hand 179,376 bales. Flour dull; superfine $4 90; extra $4 75; double extra $5 25. Corn is active and advanced; white and yellow $1 10. Oats, prime Western 64@65c; Ohio river 62c. Hay firm at $28. Mess pork $29 25@29 50. Bacon is buoyant; shoulders 12¾c; rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c; sweet-pickled hams 16@18¼c. Lard tierces 15¾@16c; keg 17¼@17¼c. Sugar, prime 11½@11¾c. Molasses, prime 70c. Coffee is unchanged. Whisky 92½@95c. Exchange 12½; New York sight drafts ⅛ premium. Gold 112½.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—Cotton 22½c; receipts 492 bales; exports 300 bales. Flour, superfine $4 50. Corn $1@1 02. Oats 65c. Hay $27. Bran $25 50. Mess pork $28 50. Lard 15½@16¼c. Bacon, shoulders 12c, and sides 16½c. Bulk shoulders 11c and sides 15½c.

NASHVILLE, April 9.—Cotton market quiet; low middling 21c; good ordinary 20c. Bacon, clear sides 16c; shoulders 11¾c; hams 16c. Lard 16c. Corn $1 delivered. Flour $4@6 for superfine to fancy.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	NORMAN	12 M.

ARRIVALS—April 10.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Bermuda, Cin.	Alice Dean, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.	Rose Hite, Cin.

DEPARTURES—April 10.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Bermuda, Evansville.
Alice Dean, Memphis.	Emma Floyd, Nashville.

The river has fallen very rapidly since last report, having fallen five feet in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. By the water marks there is now 12 feet in the canal and 10 in the chute. The weather yesterday was cloudy with indications of rain. The present week bids fair to be one of considerable animation in the way of shipments of freights. Rates are firm at last week's quotations.

The Bermuda, on her maiden trip for Evansville, passed down yesterday, discharging here 25 tons of miscellaneous freight.........The Champion, from St. Louis, the Robert Moore, from Nashville, and the Minneola, from Memphis, were due here last night..........The Abeona, for St. Louis, and the J. H. Groesbeck, for New Orleans, will arrive and depart Wednesday.......The Alice Dean, from Cincinnati, bound for Memphis, passed under the bridge yesterday. She took on here fifteen passengers and a considerable lot of freight..........A considerable lot of freight is placed on the levee, awaiting the arrival of the J. W. Garrett and barges. She will be down to-day, and leave for New Orleans at 5 p. m..........The regular Louisville and New Orleans packet, Mary Houston, will leave the Portland wharf for New Orleans direct to-morrow at 5 p. m..........Captain Gus Fowler's elegant and fleet new boat, Idlewild, is to-day receiving freight for Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and all way points, and will leave positively to-morrow at 12 m. Persons having occasion to take a trip down the river will have an opportunity of going on one of the very finest boats of her size that ever passed over the falls.....The Richmond has been raised and returned to St. Louis to go on the docks.

Port Items.

Forepaugh's circus will arrive this morning on the mail-line steamer United States..........The new Northern line packet Northwestern will arrive to-morrow, on her way to St. Louis and St. Paul direct..........The New Orleans Republican says the affairs of the Mississippi Navigation Co. are now on a firm footing, and Capt. DeHaven is pushing things. Captain DeHaven has been in this city for the past week or ten days, and seems to be perfectly jubilant at the prospect of ultimate success, notwithstanding the persistent opposition that he has to contend with. If he should fail, there is one thing certain, the failure will not be attributable to the want of energy on the part of Captain De Haven.........The motion for a rehearing of the case of Captain J. M. Martin and others, of the steamer St. Charles, against the Mail Line Company, owners of the steamer Gen. Lytle, was overruled by Judge Cochran on Saturday. The Judge's opinion will be found in our local columns this morning.........The Emma Floyd, from Cincinnati to Nashville, arrived yesterday and landed at the city wharf. In backing out, the wind, being very high, blew her stern against the new boat Grand Tower, breaking five arms of her wheel, but sustaining little other damage. About four o'clock she was taken over the falls by Capt. Dick Varble to New Albany for repairs. She will be detained until this morning. It is thought she will get off by 10 a. m.........The towboat Samson arrived yesterday evening from Pittsburg with a full tow of coal for W. H. Brown to go below.........The Robert Burns is the next boat in the Memphis Packet Company's line, leaving here Wednesday at 5 p. m.

Our Correspondence.

MADISON, IND., April 7, 1870.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Madison Ship Yard flourishes like a green bay-tree. The Babel of sounds, the clink and clangor of ax and hammer, the hum of machinery, the war of tongues that, by reason of the high water,

——"For a space did fail,
Now trebly thundering swells the gale."

The river is falling, and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." Your genial and courteous Captain Gilmore is here with his "Palestine." Like Capt. Turner and the "Palestine" of the Orient, he is at work on the foundations, giving her almost a new hull. The likewise genial and courteous Capt. J. W. Campbell, of Fort Madison, Iowa, is also here, building a beautiful boat for his trade from Keokuk to Rock Island. This boat is almost complete. She receives the engines and machinery from the Canada, except that her shafts and boilers are new. She will be launched in about a week, and raise steam by the first of May. Her cabin finish is after the style of the St. Johns. Captain J. D. Baldwin, of St. Louis, a very Columbus among boat-builders, is also here. He has reduced the science of combining lightness with strength in boats to perfection. He builds, for Captain W. F. Davidson, a large boat for the Mississippi. Her timbers are already out, and the keel will be laid next week. Capt. Davidson has also two boats, the Key City and Milwaukee, here, under repair. The weather is fine and everything favorable for spring work.

REMLAP.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close A. M.	Close P. M.	Mails	Arrive A. M.	Arrive P. M.
	1:30	Eastern Mail	7:45	4:30
9:15	2:15	Eastern Mail		
	2:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:00	
9:15	9:30	Short Line	7:30	1:00
	1:30	St Louis Mail	7:45	8:30
	12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:45	4:00
	2:30 11:30	Memphis, Ills., Clarksville & N. O. Mail	8:30	10:30
	11:30 12:00	Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l	[illegible]	3:00 11:30
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich. Branch Mail		2:25
	1:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:00 12:00	Lex. & Frank't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
6:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't	6:00	
	3:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 12:00	New Albany & Jef. Mail		4:00 8:30
	1:00 12:00	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		MON., TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage		12:00
	12:00	Mt. Washington		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire which destroyed 1,200 houses in Pittsburg.

The clothing store of T. & J. T. McCance, at Pittsburg, was robbed Saturday night of $2,000 worth of cloth, &c. No clue to the burglars.

Three arrests have been made for complicity in the Johnson murder at Syracuse, N. Y. One of them, a young man named George Cary, confesses the murder, but says it was done in a quarrel.

The large steam tannery at Allentown, Pa., owned by Messrs. Keck & Co., was burned yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine-room. Loss $50,000 to $100,000; partially insured.

The second reunion banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac came off in Philadelphia Saturday evening at the Continental. About 200 sat down to the repast. General Meade presided, he having been elected as President of the society. Gen. Sheridan, his predecessor in that position, sat at the left and President Grant at the right. Among the distinguished soldiers present were Gens. Sherman, Burnside, Schofield, McDowell, Franklin, Ingalls, Belknap and Secretary Cox.

THE LYTLE EXPLOSION.

The Suit in Chancery to Recover $25,000 Salvage—Motion for a Rehearing Overruled—Opinion of Chancellor T. B. Cochran.

It will be remembered that on the 6th of August, 1866, at a point near Bethlehem, Indiana, the boilers of the steamer Gen. Lytle, of the Louisville and Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line, exploded, and the boat was partially consumed by fire. The St. Charles, of the People's Line, with which the Lytle was said to have been racing at the time of the explosion, went to the relief of the burning boat, and succeeded in saving or helping to save a portion of the boat and her freight from fire. The value of the wreck claimed to have been saved by the crew of the St. Charles was $50,000. Capt. John M. Martin and others, of the steamer St. Charles, brought suit in the Louisville Chancery Court, against Capt. Z. M. Shirley and others, owners of the Lytle, for $25,000 salvage.

On the 16th day of April, 1869, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff. A petition for a rehearing was filed by the defendants on the 30th of April, 1869. On Saturday the Chancellor filed the following opinion, overruling that petition:

It is urged in the petition for a rehearing that the plaintiffs have no right to recover salvage, because, first, there was no satisfactory proof that plaintiffs put out the fire or saved the boat; second, that the fire was put out by others; third, that the steamer had never been abandoned by her owners, nor had plaintiffs any possession of her; fourth, because after plaintiffs left the steamer the fire again broke out, and would have consumed her had it not been extinguished by others; fifth, because the persons on the Lytle who were there before the St. Charles reached her were putting out the fire, and were able to do so and save the boat, and plaintiffs had no right to interfere.

Without referring to the evidence in detail, the court is of opinion that without the aid of Capt. Martin and his crew the boat, or, rather, the wreck of the boat, could not have been saved; that they rendered material and necessary aid in saving the wreck, without which it could not have been saved; that to entitle plaintiffs to salvage it is not necessary that the owners of the Lytle should have abandoned her; salvage is allowed for saving property from impending peril, as well as recovering it from actual loss.

If the wreck was once saved by the plaintiffs, a subsequent fire which endangered it should not have the effect to deprive them of the reward for their services. After saving a boat on the river, it is sufficient if she be left in a safe place where the owners can get her, and not necessary to take her to port, as in case of a ship at sea. If a ship is saved at sea and then abandoned by the salvors, they should reasonably be considered as abandoning their claim for salvage.

The proof does not sustain the fifth proposition, that the persons on the Lytle, when the St. Charles gave her aid, could have saved the boat, and because others than the crew of the St. Charles assisted, should not deprive the plaintiffs of their reward.

It was contended in argument that the crew of the St. Charles, as such, is not entitled to recover. But if any recovery can be had it can be only for those who actually gave their personal services and risked their safety to save the wreck. In a contest between salvors this principle should be recognized and should govern, but there is no such contest in this case. And it is a matter of no interest to defendants as to the manner of distribution. If the plaintiffs agree the defendants cannot complain. It is conceived that this opinion does not conflict with 1 Newberry, 404; 1 Edwards Ad. R., 135; 1 Sumner, 400; Gilpin R., 60; or the other authority relied on by the defendants. It is, therefore, ordered that the petition for rehearing be overruled, to which defendants except.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

A Word or Two About the Young Men's Christian Association.

In view of the financial embarrassments under which the Young Men's Christian Association of this city now labors—which are of such a character as to bear seriously upon the question of its existence—the President of this body thought it well to call a meeting of the Board of Managers, for deliberation as to what course had best be pursued. At that meeting it was recommended that the friends of the Association throughout the city meet at the rooms in Central Market building, on next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to confer with the Board of Managers concerning the interests of the Association. It was proposed that a number of invitations should be issued, and it is to be hoped that those to whom these are sent, and all other thinking people, will give the condition and prospects of the organization a little serious thought.

This body, since its organization, has met with active opposition from many who might have actively supported it, and by others it has been treated with an indifference amounting to the same thing. Not being with it, they have been practically against it.

There have been many objections urged against the association. Too much space would be required to enumerate them, whilst it will answer the purpose far better to set forth in the fewest words its character, motives and object in a true light. The association stands committed to no plan of action which it is unwilling to give up when a better one is proposed, neither is it biased by any feeling of the party-spirit nature, so that the merits of another plan may not be appreciated. Those who are wise enough to criticise are, therefore invited and encouraged to come forth and suggest.

The association proposes to use its efforts in counteracting the vicious influences which emanate from a thousand centers in our city to poison the minds and morals of the youth of Louisville. Can anybody find fault with such an end?

The members are willing to have such as are more experienced and wiser to come and propose something better. They are a number of young men to whom appears a wide field for labor, in which for many seasons they have been united in a corporate capacity, ignoring certain doctrinal points which, though they divide Christians into a number of sects, are nevertheless unimportant in comparison with those cardinal principles which constitute an indissoluble bond of union among all Christians. Some have objected to the title assumed—justly prejudiced by the abuses of the same, used by other bodies of the same professions. The design is to do good. This is Christian work. Is it possible that there are so many laborers already in the field in which it is proposed to work that additions would be superfluous?

It is to be hoped that at the meeting next Tuesday evening a greater interest will be shown in this matter than has ever been before.

Jail Delivery.

On Tuesday night last a party of men knocked on the door of the residence of Mr. Dick Ronald, jailer of Pulaski county, in the town of Somerset, for admittance. Mr. Ronald raised the window and asked who it was, and the reply came that John Wyatt was there with a lot of prisoners. Mr. Ronald went down to admit them, when a crowd of persons, with their faces blackened, rushed upon him with drawn pistols, and demanded the keys of the prison. Mr. Ronald gave them up, and the party released four prisoners who were confined for violating the laws of the United States. Some of the men released were charged with very grave offenses, and others were in on light charges. Nothing has since been heard of the missing prisoners, and no clew exists as to who their rescuers are. The names of the prisoners released are Joyce, Hanby, and two Dorseys.

Annie Garnett Not Sentenced.

Annie Garnett, it will be remembered, was convicted, at the last term of the Circuit Court, of the murder of her child. As the jury recommended her to Executive clemency, the Judge withheld sentence until this term in order to give her counsel an opportunity to apply for pardon. Nothing was done by them, however, and the woman was brought into court Saturday to receive the death-sentence. At this several members of the bar interfered, and got the Judge to delay sentence still further. It was then postponed till the next term. In the meantime a strong effort will be made to have her pardoned by the Governor. It is hardly probable that she will hang.

☞ The New York Sun is responsible for this: "While a family residing in Fourteenth street were at their evening devotions, their canary bird began singing. In a few minutes a singular accompaniment filled the auditors with wonder. Several mice ran across the carpet and as soon as they reached their hole rivaled the canary in the sweetness of the music which they mingled with the notes of the feathered songster."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The gardens around the city were all well attended yesterday.

A BAKER on First-street resorts to a cellar-door, to cool off, at midnight.

THE County Court, Hon W. B. Hoke, Judge, will be in session this morning.

THE Tenth-street Paper Mill sent out an odoriferous (?) smell to the community for squares around it last night.

WM. PINKERTON, a well-known Chicago detective, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Galt House.

THE jail had only two patrons last night, Dennis Sullivan and Patrick Cahill, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

W. HEWITT and Henry Rudd were arrested for drunkenness at two o'clock this morning and lodged in the station-house.

THE sales of real estate by the Marshal of the Chancery Court take place at the Court-house door this morning at 10 o'clock.

CAPT. GUS FOWLER'S new steamer "Idlewild" attracted much attention yesterday. She is lying at the foot of Fourth street.

EXCURSION cars were running on the Louisville City Railway tracks yesterday, which proved a great convenience to the citizens.

W. G. CHAMBERLIN, Phil. Kesslow and a man too drunk to talk were confined at the First-street station last night for drunkenness.

A WOMAN, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, made herself ridiculous by using profane language and cutting up generally last night.

THE Hesperian dancing club will shortly give a grand select masquerade party at the residence of Mrs. Allen, on Green street, between Ninth and Tenth.

FOREPAUGH'S circus company, Buckley's serenaders and the members of the United States Lightning Rod Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, registered at the United States Hotel yesterday.

THE East-end station-house had Billy Nuts, John Warren (negro) James Remmington, Phil. Miles and Henry Bowman, alias Abbott, in it last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THE fire bells tolled at intervals throughout the day yesterday, in respect to Mr. James Armstrong, a deceased member of the steamer A. Y. Johnson, who died Saturday and was buried yesterday.

FRED. COOK (white) and Bob Trabue (colored) had a little fight down town yesterday, and both were put in the west end station. John Merser and Mike Shalin were there also, charged with drunkenness.

HON. E. RUMSEY WING will leave the city to-day for his home at Owensboro. He will return to the city during this week, en route to his field of labor in South America, where he will probably remain several years.

QUITE a number of disturbances occurred yesterday between negroes and white men. There was one at the corner of Hancock and Broadway, two in Portland and one on Brook street. In every instance the whites won.

THE meeting of ladies appointed as a committee on the "Stonewall Jackson Fund" takes place at the Galt House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance. The names were published yesterday.

CONRAD HESER was arrested at the corner of Shelby and Green streets, late yesterday afternoon, for reckless driving and abuse of animals. He was driving two gray horses that were almost exhausted when the officers interfered in their behalf.

MR. LOUIS ABRAHAM, of Washington, D. C., delivered a very able and entertaining lecture at the Hebrew Temple yesterday afternoon, having for his subject "The leaves and blossoms of Jewish history from its beginning to the present day." There was a large audience to hear him.

YESTERDAY afternoon, while a negro funeral was passing over the hill near the Newburg road, it was met by a shower of stones, which were thrown by a crowd of unruly white boys. The police arrested several of the boys, but, upon the promise of their parents to teach them better, they were released.

JOHN RILEY (negro), got his skin filled with Fifteenth Amendment whisky, and tried to whip a squad of his own race yesterday afternoon at the corner of Preston and Green streets. Officers Corcoran and Jamison took charge of John, and put him where he could fight a number of iron bars. John will be in the City Court this morning to answer for his conduct.

THE Unitarian Church was crowded last evening to hear Rev. Mr. Heywood's discourse on "The Future State." There has been so much interest manifested in this series of lectures that Mr. Heywood has been induced to continue it on next Sabbath evening. The choir last night, under the direction of Prof. Bauer, the organist, made splendid music, and was highly complimented by the audience, many of whom were strangers.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

Burning of the Cellar Under Nugent's Dry Goods Store.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the cellar under that portion of Nugent's dry goods store which fronts on Green street, in McDowell's block. The alarm was given, and the engines Watkins and Gillis were on the spot by the time the bells were done ringing. Before this, however, the flames had rushed out from their close confinement, and, coming through the grating, leaped half-way up the side of the building and lighted the street far and near. The firemen came quickly with the water, and, actually rushing right into the midst of the flames, turned it into the cellar, and all was darkness in a moment. They followed the fire up, and, entering the cellar themselves, subdued it in a few minutes.

The damage to Mr. Nugent will be slight, resulting altogether from smoke, as the fire did not get into the store. The cellar in which it originated is occupied as a coal cellar for the whole building, and all persons having rooms or stores in the building have access to it. It is supposed that some one going there for coal early in the evening dropped the fire, which caught to the coal and trash and gradually increased.

In the upper stories of the buildings there are furnished rooms and offices, many of which were occupied. The smoke extended to them, and the sleepers were awakened by the suffocation. Mr. Preston Newman came down, dragging his trunk, and was so weak when he reached the street that he fell to the pavement from exhaustion. The drug-store of Jenkins & Simrall, on the corner, was densely filled with the smoke, and Messrs. Wm. Simrall and John M. Bullock, who were sleeping there, barely escaped with their lives. The damage to the drug-store will also be slight.

OUR NEW CITIZENS.

A Baptismal Gathering of Colored People Comes Near Ending in Riot.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of about one thousand negroes marched up Broadway from Preston street to Beargrass creek. In the crowd were about one hundred and fifty converts who were en route to the creek, where they were to receive the rites of baptism. On the route up Broadway they raised a song, and their voices ran so high and clear that it was almost impossible for one to hear anything else. At the creek quite a number of the women became happy and were loud in their praise; while just opposite the happy concourse, two black females were engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. On returning from the baptizing Henry Richardson (negro), who was in a buggy, and going at a two forty rate, was reckless enough to allow the horse he was driving to knock a little white boy, named Eugene Chappel, down, and two wheels of the buggy passed over the boy's hips. When the negro reached the corner of Clay and Broadway, Mr. Presley Means ran and caught the horse, and while waiting for an officer to arrest the negro, quite a crowd of other negroes assembled, using loud threats against Mr. Means, and several of them drew their pistols on him in order to compel the release of Richardson. Mr. Means then drew a pistol and would have fired in the crowd if they had not dispersed as quick as they did when they saw the weapon. Richardson was arrested, however, and lodged in the Clay-street station-house, and his case will be heard in the City Court this morning. The little boy is badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Skating Rink.

The Skating Rink at Glover Hall will be open this afternoon.

The Opera House.

To-night the Buckley Serenaders, twenty-six strong, commence a series of burlesque operas with "Sonnambula," in which they will give the public a taste of their quality.

In Town—Arrival of the Big Elephant.

Forepaugh's great show arrived in town early this morning by the steamer United States, direct from Cincinnati. The big elephant, the chariots, &c., arrived yesterday per steamer General Lytle. A contract was made sometime ago to ship the show from Cincinnati to this city by the largest of the company's boats, the United States, but Capt. Wade, upon seeing the show in Cincinnati, made up his mind that it was too much of an undertaking to move this establishment at one load, and, upon consultation, it was decided to use two boats. The whole show is here, and the animal department will move about the city this morning. The performers are not subjected to a tedious march through the city, but are reserved for the entertainment inside. Doors open this afternoon at one o'clock.

WHO WAS SHE?

A Mysterious Maiden Mashes Mud Most Manfully.

About twelve o'clock last night, when most people were dreaming of the morrow, and everything was comparatively quiet, a good-looking woman, well dressed, made her appearance on Market street emerging from Second. She had long flowing black hair, with a red ribbon tied near the head, the ends of which floated in the breeze with the hair. Her dress was of black alpaca, with fluted border around the bottom. Her manner in the street attracted some attention, and a gentleman took it upon himself to ask her if she needed any assistance as to finding her way; but as he neared her she started off down the middle of the street, without looking back, and the further she went the more her speed increased. When she reached the intersection of Fourth and Market she was running, and the mud was flying at a wonderful rate. She passed down market to Sixth street, when she turned and took the middle of Sixth street, running with all the speed she could make. On her route she was troubled by several persons trying to stop her, but she avoided everybody, and the last seen of her was at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, where she was still on the run in the middle of the street.

D. MORGAN WHITE.

The Quondam "Journalist" and Author of "Shoo Fly"—Turns Up in Richmond.

The profession of journalism is never rid of dead beats. It is impossible to kill them, and such a thing as frightening them away is not on record. They do subside at times, and, for a little while, are content, perhaps from necessity, to put on the semblance of honest men; but, like the storms and the pestilence, they are periodical. They come sometimes as correspondents of well-known papers and magazines, sometimes as reporters of a distant paper, sent to attend to some special matter, sometimes as traveling agents, and in one or two cases of recent occurrence to write a sketch of the town for a Southern paper or magazine which is partial to the interests of Louisville, and very anxious to use its influence in extending her trade in the South. It is true that all who travel for newspapers are not frauds, but there are so many who go about representing themselves as newspaper writers, and under the pretence of some newspaper connection seek to obtain the perquisites of bread and butter, and presents, which, under the old regime, came to be considered as a consequence, that the public is sadly imposed upon, and the fault is laid at the door of those who are not to blame. In reality those are to blame most who are imposed upon most, and they are to be blamed for allowing themselves to be imposed upon.

A notable example of this character of fraudulent persons is one styling himself D. Morgan White. He figured in this and the Bluegrass region pretty extensively some six or eight months ago, and ended his ignominious career by being picked up by the police as a suspected felon. He was very indignant at this insult from "low-flung policemen," and, upon being released, left the community in disgust. Where he went nobody knew, and no one took the trouble to inquire into his sudden and mysterious disappearance. It was thought by some, and ardently hoped by many, that he had gone and hanged himself, and this grew to be a matter of consolation when, after six long months, the whereabouts of D. Morgan White was still unascertained. But, lo and behold, he still lives, and is in Virginia. The last number of a Richmond paper contains the following:

THE SHOO-FLY MAN.—The editor of the Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder, writing from this city, says: "We met a genius in Richmond. His name is D. Morgan White, and he hails from Kentucky. Has been in Richmond a week. He writes for musical composers and declares to be the author of that version of Shoo Fly that reads, 'I feel like a morning star.' He told us he had been connected with the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, and, in fact, was the amanuensis of George D. Prentice. Said in his declining years that Prentice never wrote his editorials; just dictated them, even calling out his pauses and stops. We exchange with this valuable paper, and possibly they may see this 'letter from home' of one of their old self-styled employes. 'Shoo' showed us a great many curious things he had in his travel-trunk. Among them Breckinridge—a fine likeness. Said he was cousin to John Morgan. He also gave us a piece of an old testament he got from a Mrs. White, of Petersburg, and she got it from off a Yankee."

This fellow is a queer individual. He is about sixteen hands high, and about half that many inches through, at the widest part, which is his mouth. His legs are about three-fourths of the length of his body, and dangle about to the imminent peril of an extensive tail, which is attached to a ragged and slick-sleeved overcoat. He looks to be about twenty-six or seven years of age. He goes much on his literary attainments, and claims to be the veritable author of a song entitled "The Day When You'll Forget Me." He made himself conspicuous at a number of the Kentucky fairs last fall, particularly those in the "Bluegrass Region," where he claims to be one of the "upper ten," and kinsman to some of the first families. During the latter part of his career in this city he attended a dancing school, and got his tuition free on the strength of the COURIER-JOURNAL, with which he never had the slightest connection. When he was laughed at by the class for his awkwardness and inability to comprehend the first principles of the dance, he retorted by saying that he had danced with the belle of Bourbon county, and then went on to tell of his intimate acquaintance with ladies of the Bluegrass region, whom, perhaps, he had never spoken to. He used their names—and they were veritable names—pretty freely, and it is a pity that he was never called to account for his insolence.

He made frequent journeys between this city and Lexington, passing over the railroads and getting his board and lodging at the best hotels free, sometimes because he was connected with the COURIER-JOURNAL or one of the Cincinnati papers, and sometimes because he was a correspondent of some paper further away. When he came, he always stopped in to see Mr. Prentice, and was one of the greatest pests that disturbed the editorial peace of that gentleman. He was forever boring Mr. Prentice about the collection of his poems, and aspired to the high honor of being authorized to do it. One day, when Mr. P. was very busy writing, and had given orders to admit no one, who should crowd himself in but this D. Morgan White. Mr. Prentice was of a very tolerant temperament, and always received his visitors kindly whether he was pleased to see them or not, and persons of any amiability whatever could make themselves agreeable to Mr. Prentice even in his busiest hours. But this D. Morgan White had none of that faculty, and, moreover, had made himself disgusting to Mr. Prentice. He often declared that he would as leave have the pestilence come to see him as that nonsensical, sleek, and sniggering D. Morgan White. This was the individual that came sneaking in one day when Mr. P. was so busy. Without being asked to take a seat he squatted himself on a table, displacing a number of papers and turning over an inkstand, which spilled its black contents on a lot of copy, among which were two articles prepared with especial care; but they were now so disfigured by the ink that it was impossible to recopy them. They were destroyed. D. Morgan White, without apology or regret for the irreparable injury he had done, commenced to bore Mr. Prentice as usual about the collection of his poems. He had read them all as soon as published, and with the greatest delight; it was such a pity that they should go floating around the world like waifs; they should be collected by all means; surprised that nobody else had thought of it; required a man of talent—one that was an intimate friend of Mr. Prentice, and could write a short sketch of him to go in front; it required experience as an author; had written "The Day When I'll Forget You," and been a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper; would like for Mr. Prentice to publish a card in the COURIER-JOURNAL and New York Ledger saying that he had authorized D. Morgan White to collect his poems. And in this way the insolent fellow went on, while Mr. Prentice was struggling to hold his temper. Finally, however, it burst in a fury, and bringing his fist down on the table in a manner that quite startled his amanuensis, Mr. Prentice said, "No, sir; when I want my poems collected, d—n it, I'll collect them myself; good day, sir; good day; good day." And D. Morgan's legs dangled out of the room beneath such a rage of fury that they never dared to venture back there again.

When the Commercial Convention assembled here last October, this fellow, by some means, procured a reporter's badge, and had the audacity to represent himself as a reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL. The chairman of the managing committee happened to know him, and exactly who and what he was; and when he took his seat at the reporter's table the chairman stepped up, and, tearing his badge off, had him ejected by the police. D. Morgan White concluded that this was an insult too great for a gentleman to bear, and came up to get Mr. Prentice's advice about challenging the Colonel. Mr. Prentice said: "Certainly, certainly; challenge him by all means." This, however, was just the opposite of the advice which the fellow wanted; and Mr. Prentice knew it. White left with the avowed intention of sending a challenge, but, as the result proved, it was furthest from his mind.

A short while before he left this city for the last time, he paid a visit to Cincinnati, and had the misfortune to be written up by all the papers there. It happened in this way: He went to the theater, and representing himself as being connected with the COURIER-JOURNAL, of Louisville, applied for a free ticket of admission. His seedy appearance, besides the fact that the COURIER-JOURNAL never applies for or accepts such favors, betrayed him, and admission was refused. He then went to the office of the Commercial, and telling those in the editorial room all about the COURIER-JOURNAL in general and his connection with it in particular, asked if they had any loose theater tickets lying around. Said he had been to the theater, and that the ignorant doorkeeper had actually had the insolence to refuse him admission. None of the editors happened to have a ticket for him, and he left, going to the Gazette and then to the Enquirer, telling the same lamentable story at each, but failing in his purpose. Next morning each of the papers which he visited came out with a notice of him, and one gave an account of a previous acquaintance with the obnoxious fellow, made in Central Kentucky at a county fair. He left Cincinnati on the morning train, and was arrested in this city that evening for vagrancy.

The name of D. Morgan White can be found on the back registers of all the hotels here. Shortly after the Galt House was opened he went there, and registering his name, called for a room. The clerk didn't like his uncouth appearance and refused it. He then, as usual, went on to tell of his newspaper connections, and said it was hard that, after praising that house as much as he had in the COURIER-JOURNAL, and "puffing" it as inordinately as he had in his letters to the New York papers, he should be refused a room. It was an insult that aroused his indignation.

Alas for D. Morgan White! He now pines in the streets of Richmond and nobody will believe that he is the author of "Shoo, Fly." Alas for him, and alas for all those that go about the street corners and in the bar-rooms bragging of their newspaper connections, and of the articles they have written; who bore men and take occasion to impress upon their minds the fact that certain "articles" were written "by me," and that the "me" is abundantly capable of writing many more just like them! Alas for all such, and for D. Morgan White!

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending April 9, 1870; it was crowded out yesterday:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, April 9, 1870.

Asthma	1	Measles	2
Bronchitis	1	Meningitis cerebral	1
Cirrhosis	1	Old Age	1
Congestion of lung	1	Pneumonia	6
Consumption	1	Scrofula	1
Convulsion	5	Still-born	1
Cyanosis	1	Small-pox	1
Debility	2	Typhoid fever	1
Disease of heart	3	Unknown	7
Total	37		
SEX.			
Male	20	Female	17
COLOR.			
White	27	Black	10
AGE.			
Under 3 years	19	3 to 6 years	2
6 to 10 years	2	10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	1	30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	4	50 to 60 years	2
60 to 70 years	1	70 and over	1
NATIVITY.			
America	29	Germany	1
France	1	Prussia	1
Ireland	5		
Without medical attention	4		

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

The Chattanooga Railroad.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The deep interest which you have ever manifested in the improvements which concern our city has induced me to think that you might print what even the humblest of your fellow-citizens have to say touching all important railroads. It is not often that the public are troubled with my thoughts upon any subject; but, believing that I know some things which may be of good to our people, I shall ask an occasional hearing through your columns.

A copy of the charter recently granted by the Legislature of Kentucky to the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk railroad was laid upon my table yesterday. I have read this charter carefully, and the work proposed to be done under it strikes me as the most important that has recently been placed before the public. That a railroad leading direct from Louisville, Kentucky, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, is an imperative necessity none can doubt who will take the trouble to look facts straight in the face. And that the necessary money can be raised to make this road there need be no doubt if the enterprise is once understood by our people in all its vast scope and bearings.

It is my purpose in a series of communications to show the importance of this road to Louisville as well as to point how the means may be raised to make it. Those, however, who are to furnish the money to construct this road want first to know the provisions of the charter. If the act of incorporation is all right, and those who are to inaugurate the enterprise are well chosen, there need be no doubt as to the result.

The incorporators, whose names appear in the charter, are among the very best citizens of the city of Louisville and the counties of Jefferson, Spencer, Nelson, Washington, Monroe, Taylor, Adair and Cumberland. There is not one named against whom a single objection can be urged. They are one and all just such men as are to be trusted with important public affairs. They will begin the enterprise as it should be begun, and when they pass from the stage of action they will turn it over to worthy successors. They are men who have mind enough to see Louisville assuming metropolitan proportions, and to know the importance of connecting her by this railroad with the vast region between here and Chattanooga as well as with that stretching beyond to the Atlantic on the East, the Gulf on the South, and the Mississippi on the West. Before such minds as these the future of Louisville rises up in proportions too vast for her to rest with a single railroad connection with the almost immeasurable Southeast, South, and Southwest. The following is a list of the incorporators who are to inaugurate this great enterprise, with the localities to which they respectively belong:

Warren Mitchell, O. W. Thomas, W. F. Barret, E. A. Gardner, F. T. Fox, John M. Robinson, F. S. J. Ronald, Charles Bremaker, G. Spratt, Venie P. Armstrong, D. B. Harris, J. M. Duncan, J. S. Lithgow, H. C. Merrell, N. Bloom, T. E. Bramlette, and A. O. Brannin, of the city of Louisville; J. B. Parks, C. C. Hoke, Stephen F. Beard, D. W. W. Settle, and Joseph Hite, of the county of Jefferson; William G. Hobbs, Eli D. Stone, J. B. Cox, Thomas Rice, Mark Wakefield, and Yoder Powenard, of the county of Spencer; Ludwell McKay, David P. Stout, I. D. Stone, J. P. Hinkle, and S. S. Fulton, of the county of Nelson; R. J. Browne, Thomas S. Grundy, John Wakefield, Henry Moore, and James P. Barbour, of the county of Washington; W. B. Harrison, James Fogle, and James Phillips, of the county of Marion; A. F. Gowdy, Robert Colvin, C. Hoskins, M. D. Robinson, J. H. Chandler, and R. S. Montague, of the county of Taylor; Samuel B. Field, Wm. E. Barker, Robert Garnett, Reuben Baker, John Fogle, and T. T. Alexander, of the county of Adair; A. G. Waggoner, W. F. Owsley, P. W. Bacon, John C. Sindige, and T. C. Cheek, of the county of Cumberland.

With such men as these at the head of the enterprise, there can be no doubt about liberal subscriptions whenever they are officially called for and the importance of the work is understood. The capital stock of the company is fixed at six millions of dollars, with power to increase to ten, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, so that the poor, as well as the rich, may have an interest in the grandest railroad scheme yet proposed in our State. The subscriptions, moreover, are not to be paid all cash down; but $5 per share only is to be paid at first, and the balance as called for by the necessities of the road, and not in any event to exceed fifty per cent. per annum.

So soon as two thousand shares are subscribed the subscribers can meet together and elect a board of seven directors to take charge of the affairs of the company. Each share of stock will have one vote in this election. After the first election the directors will be annually chosen on the first Saturday in January by the stockholders. And at these annual meetings the parties interested with the management of the affairs of the company have to make a full and fair statement and exhibit of all their doings during the past year. In addition to this annual exhibit, as a safeguard that the affairs of the company will be properly conducted, the officers put in charge must take an oath before they begin work that they will discharge all their duties faithfully. And still further, to secure the perfect safety of the company's money, the officers who handle it must give bond and security in a sufficient amount to cover all that can come into their hands.

When cities and counties subscribe for stock in this company and the citizens are taxed to pay the interest or principal, they will be entitled to stock in the company to the full amount of their tax receipts. And I now predict that the directory of this road will never try to wriggle out of issuing stock for their tax receipts like another road that might be named has done.

But it is needless to point out all the merits of the most excellent charter I have referred to. No doubt the document has been generally distributed, as there could have been no reason for giving me one except in a general distribution. All who are interested in the matter will read for themselves, and there is none who ought not to take an interest in this important matter.

Under this most excellent charter it is proposed to make a railroad direct from Louisville to Chattanooga. And it is my purpose in subsequent communications to tell about the country and its products between this and the other terminus. There are agricultural lands, and mineral deposits, and forests of timber between Louisville and Chattanooga along the line proposed by this road, that our growing city cannot afford to disregard. And there is a people not only between here and there, but beyond, even unto the shores of the Atlantic ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river, not to say beyond and across the continental sweep even to the Pacific ocean, who want to be connected with us by this road, to trade with our merchants, to buy of our manufacturers and to make our city the great commercial metropolis to which her geographical position entitles her. We have to-day but a single railroad connecting us with the vast South, Southeast and Southwest, and if that were a faultless concern it would be inadequate to our wants. Instead of that single connection being faultless, however, it is full of sins and iniquities, which I shall not fail to point out in due season. Louisville is no longer a village, but is a great city, with more than a hundred thousand enterprising souls within her walls. It will no longer do to think of a single railroad connecting such a city with the vast country to the South and Southeast and Southwest, teeming with millions of active people who want to come among us and trade with us. The Nashville road has done much for our city, but the Chattanooga will do yet more, as I will proceed to show in future communications.

CHEMIN DE FER.

The Railroad Connection in the City.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The ordinance presented on last Thursday and so hurriedly passed by the Board of Aldermen, granting a right of way to the Short-line and Nashville Railroads, within the city limits, is an absolute grant of indefeasible rights by the city in consideration of an unenforcible promise by the railroad companies to perform what they have no power to promise and no means to perform. While the ordinance purports to receive this grant (the right of way through the city) in consideration of its willingness to relinquish its roadway on Jefferson street, it actually receives the grant without any equivalent whatever, because the railroad company does not propose to give up its right of way on Jefferson street in consideration of the right of way to the House of Refuge; it only proposes to give up Jefferson street in consideration of a road-bed of equal or greater value along the river. So that the river bed is to be the equivalent for the Jefferson-street bed, and the House of Refuge route is to be an extra donation.

But, leaving out of view the mere advantage of the trade to the railroad company, we should like to inquire by what legal remedies this promise to give up the Jefferson-street right, in consideration of the river right, is to be enforced? The giving up of the one is made contingent upon the preparation and delivery of the other. So that the city will have to acquire the right of way along the river, raise the money for the purpose of preparing the road-bed, and finish it and tender the deed to the railroad company before even a demand for the abandonment of Jefferson street could be made. The estimated cost of a road-bed along the river to Brook or First street is, according to Mr. Broadhead, over $300,000, and according to other estimates, as reliable as Mr. Broadhead's, near two millions. Now how is this money to be raised, and when! Is it to be submitted to a vote of the people, and, if it is, who supposes that the people of Louisville will vote that sum to enable the railroad company to exchange the river route for the Jefferson-street route? The proposition to raise such a sum by a general tax for the avowed benefit of one portion of the city would be overwhelmingly defeated. And what, then, becomes of the company's duty under the ordinance to remove its Jefferson-street track? There is, therefore, no means of inforcing the promise because its binding force depends upon precedent conditions, which are not likely to take place, and if they do happen, and the company still refuse, the only remedy would be by action to recover damages for the breach of the promise and not for the specific performance of the promise. If we are wrong in our views, if the good faith of the company stands pledged and is relied upon for the due performance of all its promises without the guaranty of legal remedies to enforce them, then in all fairness let us test the company's faith in the realization of these expectations. Let the company take the risk of these contingencies. Let them accept a lease from the city to the right of way sought, at a stipulated rent, payable until the Jefferson track is removed, and then to have the right of way absolutely and free of rent, and let the city give them time to realize their expectations, by commencing the collection of the rent say in two years from the acceptance of the proposition. This can be easily effected by modifying the proposed ordinance by substantially the following sections. Or if that be deemed too onerous, let some pledge be obtained of the people, that they will vote the means for the river route, by submitting the ordinance in its present form to the people for adoption or rejection:

The right of way herein granted to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Companies, and to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for a road within the city of Louisville, connecting the said L., C. and L. railroad and the L. and N. railroad, is expressly granted by way of lease for a term of forty years from this date, at an annual rent of thirty thousand dollars, payable by the said two companies to the city of Louisville, for which the said two companies shall be jointly and separately liable, and this ordinance shall not take effect until its terms have been accepted by the said companies, and such acceptance has been duly notified to the Mayor of the city of Louisville.

But the rent so reserved and payable shall not commence until from the first day of January, 1872, and shall wholly cease to be payable whenever the L., C. and L. Railroad Company shall have removed or caused to be removed their track and railroad way from Jefferson street, in the city of Louisville, and shall have properly relinquished their right to use the said street as a railroad way; and, upon such relinquishment to the city of Louisville, the right of way for the connection between the two roads shall vest in the said companies in perpetuity. * *

CITY POLITICS.

Judge W. B. Hoke.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The many readers of your paper will be gratified to see that Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the County Court, is a candidate for re-election in August. Judge Hoke has filled the position, during the last four years, with distinguished credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has made an able, faithful, diligent, pains-taking and honest judge, and he well deserves a return to the position. LOUISVILLE.

City Court Clerk—Call on Buck Cocke.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Several days since a call was made, through your paper, on Wm. A. Cocke, Esq., to become a candidate for the office of Clerk of the City Court. His business qualifications and exemplary habits eminently fit him for the place. Besides, he made sacrifices for the Democratic party in its darkest hours that should not be forgotten. Let us have men of Buck Cocke's grit for standard-bearers of the Democracy at the next August election and all will be well. EIGHTH WARD.

Col. Wm. L. Clark

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It is but seldom such men as Col. Wm. L. Clark offer for public position. Born and raised in our city; a man of marked promptness and energy of character; of rare social qualities, he would fill the office of County Clerk with great satisfaction. Moral, affable and agreeable to all, why not give true merit its proper reward?

Now, as the reform has begun, keep it up by sending this noble man to care for our records. No one will regret voting for Will. Clark.

OLD CITIZEN.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ This (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction the Zoller Brewery, located on Portland avenue, near First cross street.

The Dollar Store,

where everybody goes or ought to go to save money.

Rembrandt Photographs.

Webster makes them beautifully, 85 Fourth street.

☞ Buyers of real estate, don't fail to examine the property Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at their real estate exchange to-morrow morning.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

Original Fifty Cent Store,

99½ Fifth street. New goods received daily, and sold at great bargains. Call and look, 'tis no trouble to show goods.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives."

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"The Charter Obtained by Half a Dozen Individuals."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A writer taking for his "nom de plume" Anti-lex (in English *lawless*) discusses the charter obtained by half a dozen individuals, and also the comments thereupon by your correspondent. And the latter proposes to indulge now in some more "demagoguery." If Anti-lex has the knowledge which he professes to have, he might easily have calculated how much the city has reserved for itself in the way of taxation for the next five years. The items already voted, as shown in the previous communication, including the floating debt, which must be provided for, is over $3,000,000. The taxables amount to $68,000,000, and the total levy, that can be made in one year by vote of the people, is $680,000. In five years we can only tax $3,400,000. And we have already taxes imposed, which leaves a very small balance during the next five years that can be used for municipal purposes. Will the "bone and sinew" of the city consent to the erection of an ostentatious building and the organization of academies of art, museums of science, and public libraries, so long as they require absolutely necessary improvements for their own comfort; not to speak of the much needed parks, to which they can seek recreation and health? Will the working men, and also the intelligent and just capitalist of the city, consent to such a monopoly? Louisville has now a population of about $150,000, and will rapidly increase. It is the proper time to secure parks for the people, as provided for by the new charter, before the values of real estate are enhanced by our rapid growth. The writer has no need of parks. But it is a necessity for the laboring population. It brings large bodies of pure air into a city; and the mechanic, who has pursued his avocations in the heated or the close and deleterious atmosphere, which necessarily is engendered in the work-shops, can go, after his daily toil, with his wife and little ones to seek pleasure, and, at the same time, health in the open spaces, which wisdom provides in all large cities. They are as necessary as fresh air is to the human lungs. "Lex" has no property for sale as a public park. His taxes on such a scheme would amount to more than any paid by Anti-lex, or either of his adherents. And he will cheerfully pay it, and will advocate such a tax for the benefit of the masses, demagogue as he is. But he will not assist in levying a tax which is to put $100,000 a year into the hands of a few individuals, to be used by them in luxury and ostentation. A public library is a great benefit. But the Young Men's Christian Association are already at work to secure one, and they are far better instruments than the Board of Trade. It should be subject to general laws and rules, which it would be difficult to prescribe or enforce where the tax had been subscribed by the public. No doubt Anti-lex will be able to secure the votes of the colored people for his proposal. It will cost them nothing, and they will have free access to a library established for the benefit of the citizens. The Board of Trade have perhaps not thought of this before, and their aristocratic noses may turn up at the idea of being crowded out of the library by the man and brother seeking for literary amusement and instruction. The mechanics of Louisville will much prefer to leave the association to anti-Lex, and will seek for literary food in private enterprises. If this charter is such a good thing for Louisville it is rather strange that it has never yet been published. Anti-Lex says "it had been read and commented upon in public meeting of the Board of Trade." That is no publicity whatever. The usual meetings of the board bring together from twelve to fifteen men—sometimes on important occasions only seven or eight. Such a caucus, providing for their own future comfort and emolument, could read their copies without the public being any the wiser. But where has there been any notice in any public journal, that this charter contemplates a taxation of $500,000? That is rather an important item, and, if the people of this city had ever heard of it, it would have been summarily disposed of by public sentiment operating upon the Legislature. Boards of Trade are no doubt good arbiters for the settlement of commercial differences, and convenient as a place where the mercantile community can meet each other and exchange views. But what has been the course of the Board of Trade? What has alienated from it many of the best merchants of the city? Simply the fact, notoriously stated, that it has not attended to its legitimate duties. It has taken charge of everything municipal, State or Federal. Whether there arises a question of making a connection between railroads in the city, or building railroads anywhere in the United States, or any other subject of general importance, the Board of Trade is convened and the eight or nine statesmen, who are always on hand, resolve themselves into a committee, which instructs the Council, the Legislature or Congress exactly what the Board of Trade and the country expects them to do. The importance of the concern can easily be seen from the number of members who attended and voted in the election of officers. The huge number of 44! The report of the secretary has been freely dissected on the street and its discrepancies pointed out. The decadence of the Board has been shown by the fact that its receipts would not pay its current expenses, and that the falling off in members from the previous year has been very large. And yet we are asked to place in the hands of its managers $500,000 to be used by them, with, perhaps, the same financial success that has governed their past operations. If Louisville ever desires to erect such luxurious establishments, let it be done under the auspices of her Mayor and City Councils. The people have shown their confidence in them by electing them. The Board of Trade can confine its aspirations to its own sphere, variegated by collecting donations from its own members, and passing resolutions of instruction, which will have the same weight as they have had in the past. That will be a harmless amusement which will cost the general public nothing. But the public would like to see the charter which they are to vote upon.

LEX.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.

The Necessity for Organization.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The necessity for compact party organization for an August election is recognized by every earnest Democrat we meet, especially if not in search of an office. The necessity is not recognized on account of any weak dread that the sentiment of Louisville should be so far misrepresented as that some Radical may possibly slip into some place through votes of our people, but from an ambition that in August we may, as we should, teach them the utter hopelessness of any such attempt. Away along in the future we want telling majorities for all our candidates. Hence we dislike to hear of any Democrat declaring of running independent of nominations. How those nominations are to be made is yet a subject of uncertainty among some of our best citizens. It would be well for the committees to meet and decide upon some line of action pretty soon, merely to settle this uncertainty, and not because we favor an early convention. That we leave, with confidence, to the judgment of the committees. And we hope they will not consult either the desires or interests of candidates, who are but a very small portion of the people, but only the greater interests of Democratic success.

Some few yet, we find, are thinking of a "primary election" instead of a convention. This matter might as well as not be finally disposed of, and the committees can do it. "Primary elections" are cumbersome, unknown to our laws and customs, and are fraught with a thousand-fold more facilities of unfairness than conventions. We should think the late experiment in Frankfort should be for the present satisfactory on that point, where the Democratic party has been sundered and its nominations by "primary election" beaten on account of the glaring outrages perpetrated.

Some of our late conventions have been "packed" in the interests of particular candidates. There is no doubt of that. This has led people who are disinterested patriots and others who are, or think of becoming, candidates to mistrust their instrumentality. But to all these, whose mistrusts are well founded, let us address a few words. There has to be a starting point in all things. Primary meetings in wards and precincts are as legitimate and available starting points as any others. If responsible men fail to attend such meetings the failure to get up honest conventions is their fault. This year it is of most thrilling interest that our very best citizens should take the direction of affairs from the very initial movements; then, no doubt, all will be well.

But another grain of comfort to those who dwell with anxiety upon the possibility of an honest convention. Where there is but one officer to be nominated it is a common occurrence for the friends of one candidate to be more successful than those of the other in "packing." But when there are a number of candidates to be designated, as there are this year, "packing" is just about as near an impossibility as is conceivable. A man may try to get his friends appointed delegates to a convention in favor of some favorite for Jailer, County Clerk, Attorney, &c., but the delegate who may be deeply interested in the preferment of one of such candidates is very likely to take a different view of the matter in reference to other offices. He may be in favor of one candidate for a certain office, but has his own choice for others. So if each aspirant "log-rolls" as much as he pleases to get his own friends in convention, as we are to have a multiplicity of nominees for the various offices, pretty fair nominations may be expected to be elaborated. We merely throw out this hint as some comfort to the afflicted.

We take it for granted that we are to have a convention, and trust that the best men, in regard not only to fitness for the offices but usefulness to the party, and exciting the most respect of the responsible elements of the community, and hence the discomfiture of the Radicals, will be nominated for all of them.

PUBLIUS.

The New-Fangled Idea.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

At least one of your many correspondents seems to persist in urging the suggestion of a primary election, preparatory to the general election of August next, instead of our regular, old-fashioned custom of holding a convention. This innovation upon the time-honored practice of the Democratic party would appear most unfortunate and mischievous just at this particular period, of all others the most essential to the harmony and welfare of the party. What is asked? That the familiar usages of the party should give place to a new-fangled idea, not understood here, and possibly advantageous only to the initiated. If conventions are wrong, they are, at least, familiar to all, and their evils may be avoided. 'Tis true, there are many aspirants for office, but all of them, it is believed, are perfectly willing to abide the known customs of the party, preferring to "bear the ills we have than fly to others that they know not of." And, just here, while upon the subject of "ills," it is proper to suggest to those who professionally handle the wires of the party, that the people themselves have taken charge of the welfare of Democracy, and the manipulations of this or that combination will neither win nor be tolerated. A fearful and dangerous enemy, with dogmas subversive of all government, confronts our good old party, and principle alone should be the talisman to test our purity. The merit of an individual cannot be confined alone to his fitness to serve either clique or combination; the general good, as defined by the people themselves, should be the test of every man's qualification for position; otherwise, all obligation to party discipline may be ignored, and independent rights asserted and maintained to the defeat and disgrace of the plotters.

A fair and just convention of the peoples' delegates is asked, and none other should be obligatory on the party. Those whose interests and associations have been most closely identified with the prosperity of our own locality should be called upon to serve in the offices, and through a fair and manly competition for such positions before an honest convention the candidates themselves, as well as every man of the party, will feel a pride and pleasure in laboring to promote that success which is sure to follow.

FAIR PLAY.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, April 9.

Commonwealth vs. —— Armstrong; docketed for the sixth day of next term.

Same vs. Ben. Franklin; same order.

Same vs. Sally Lewis; set for sixth day of next term.

Same vs. —— Strother; set for seventh day of next term.

Same vs. Robert Thompson; set for eighth day of next term.

Same vs. Julia Lewis; same order.

Same vs. Ben. Spencer; same order.

Same vs. Wm. McCoon; dismissed and prisoner discharged.

Same vs. David Young; postponed till the ninth day of the next term.

Same vs. Morris King; postponed till the eighth day of next term.

Same vs. Wm. Gray; motion for new trial sustained, and trial set for the first day of next term.

Same vs. Wilson and Smith; set for twelfth day of the May term.

Same vs. Thomas Stewart; set for twelfth day of the May term.

Same vs. George Taylor; sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for larceny.

Same vs. Annie Garnett; judgment postponed till the first day of the May term.

The grand jury returned indictments against Thomas Stewart, Rd. Strother, William Wilson, and John Smith.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Elizabeth Farris vs. Nathan Farris. The parties were married April 30, 1867, lived together till August 1st same year, when, the plaintiff says, the defendant abandoned her. The plaintiff prays for a divorce, and to be restored to her maiden name, Elizabeth Bond. Decree for plaintiff.

Reuben Blackwell vs. Ann Blackwell, colored. The parties were married in 1855, and lived as man and wife till 1868, when the defendant, without fault of the defendant, abandoned him and refused to live with him. He is a resident of Shelbyville, a blacksmith: that he has four children. He prays for divorce and the custody of the children, which was granted.

Mary Wehmiller vs. Henry Wehmiller. These parties were married in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1859, and moved to Louisville in 1861. They lived together till 1867, when Henry abandoned Mary, since which time he has wholly failed to provide for her or their children, two girls. She prays for divorce and for the custody of the children. Decree for the plaintiff.

The Most Devoted Wife.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Many who pass along Plum street daily are familiar with the face and form of a middle-aged woman who is almost always standing on the corner of Longworth street, and many know her story. The newspapers have alluded to it frequently. Her husband went to the war, and, it is supposed, was killed. At any rate he has never been heard from. Constant anxiety upon the subject has affected her mind, and day by day she has watched in that self-same spot for his return. As soon as daylight appears she is at her post, and, with the exception of brief intervals, she remains there until the lamps are lit at night.

It is one of the most remarkable instances of devotion and constancy that we have ever known. The woman is dressed in a dress of dark stuff, and is enveloped in a shawl that is neat though somewhat worn. A dark hood covers her head, from which an anxious, sunburnt face looks out, as she scans every passer-by. There is a worn and wearied look about her, and no one can observe her, knowing her sad story, without feeling the kindly touch of sympathy. She stands there through cold and storm and rain, and when the summer's sun beats fiery hot upon her head, looking in vain for the return of him who comes not any more. She will not believe him dead, and may continue her fruitless watch for years yet.

We questioned a driver of an express wagon, whose stand is at the corner, regarding her. He says he has seen her there for the past three years. She lives in the vicinity, but he does not know her name. We asked him how she was supported, and he said once a month she receives a package of money by express, but from what source he cannot tell. There is a story that her husband deserted her, and stays away purposely, being yet alive. She is apparently from forty-five to fifty years of age. She always stands upon one spot at the intersection of Longworth and Plum streets, and the paving-stones are worn smooth by her feet. She is harmless, converses with no one and is an object of sympathy with all who are familiar with her sad story.

An Old Custom Revived.

[From the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald.]

At the last election, after the polls were closed and the victors announced elected, a certain old custom of cutting up the successful man's hat was revived. Elijah Ashton led the van, and many were the crumpled and cut-up hats scattered over the square. Fortunately, however, the hats were not very fine, as candidates do not wear fine clothes, of which rule the victorious Circuit Court Clerk furnished a striking exception. Besides, it was a very bad day, and entirely unsuitable for fine cranium covers. The successful municipal candidates took their revenge in a very quiet manner, last Saturday, when the Recorder and policemen were sworn in. As the new policemen stepped up to the stand to take the oath, the Mayor and Aldermen took their hats and quietly cut them up. One of them "smelt a mouse," and kept his hat in his hand. Black stepped up behind him, and said, "Jim, allow me to hold your hat," which was no sooner relinquished than "rip" went the knife in the crown.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 10.—The Monongahela has scant 8 feet and stationary. It commenced raining at dark.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The river has fallen 5 feet in the last 24 hours, with 32 feet in the channel and 70 feet space under the bridge. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Lawrence, Nashville; Camelia, Pittsburg; Carrie Brooks, St. Louis; Belle Vernon, New Orleans; J. C. Crosley, Ironton. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburg; Camelia, Nashville.

EVANSVILLE, April 10.—Weather nearly clear till noon, but since cloudy and warm, with indications of rain. River fallen 2 feet. Port list—Quickstep, from Cairo; Minneola, from Memphis to Cincinnati, at 6 a. m.; Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, at 12 m.; Leclaire, from Louisville to Eastport, at 1 p. m.; Tarascon, from Louisville to Henderson and back, at 2 p. m.; Pine Bluff, from Cannelton; Indiana, from Louisville to New Orleans, at 8 p. m. The Quickstep had a good trip. Minneola was full of cotton and corn. Kate Robinson had a splendid trip, and added some emigrants here. The Indiana has a good start, and adds largely here. She will probably stay till morning. The Crescent City band and a number of citizens go up on the Tarascon to-morrow to meet the Idlewild.

CAIRO, April 10.—Lorena, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 10 p. m.; City of Alton, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 5 a. m.; Sam. Brown, from Cairo to St. Louis, and Nick Longworth, from New Orleans to Louisville, at 10 a. m.; A. Baker, Tennessee river packet, at 11; Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 1 p. m.; Llewellyn, from Memphis to Evansville, at 2; Peytona, from Louisville to New Orleans, at 2; St. Joseph, from St. Louis to Memphis, at 3; Rubicon, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 5; Mollie Ebert, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, at 6; Sam. Orr, Evansville packet, at 6; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, at 7. River stationary. Weather cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Arrived—Wild Duck and barges from Pittsburg; Storm and Belle St. Louis from Memphis; Henry Ames and Sallie from New Orleans; David Watts from Tennessee river; Julia from Vicksburg; E. Hensley from Arkansas river; St. Johns from Davenport. River still rising, and all the upper streams are swelling. Weather clear and warm.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged at 11¼c offered for spot or April, but 11¾c asked; buyers all year quoted at 14a14¼c; refined weak, though not quotably lower: April 25½@25¾c, May 26¼c, June 26½c, May to December 28¼c.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. J. Fry's adm'x against Geo. J. Fry's heirs & cred'rs } In Chancery, No. 22,591.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain house and lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, 180 feet westwardly from Seventeenth street; running thence westwardly with the north side of Market street 25 feet; thence northwardly at right angles 105 feet to a 15-foot alley; thence eastwardly therewith 20 feet; thence southwardly to the beginning. The title to be free from dower.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Arthur Brown vs. Alex. P. Humphrey, &c., } In Chancery, No. 23,163.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Rowan streets, having a front on Rowan street of 112 feet and extending southwardly of the same width 195 feet to an alley 30 feet wide, being the same premises formerly occupied by A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. and Robinson & Coleman as a tobacco manufactory. Said lot will be sold subject to three notes of A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. to Morris L. Belknap for $5,000 each, dated March 1, 1869, and due respectively March 1, 1871, March 1, 1872, and March 1, 1873, bearing six per cent interest from date.

Also, at the same time and place, all the engines, machinery, tools, factory fixtures, and articles of every description contained in said buildings or situated upon said lot, consisting in part of two engines of 35-horse power each, with boilers attached, one hydraulic engine, a large amount of shafting with pulleys, a large lot of steam fixtures, all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of smoking and plug tobacco, one large iron safe, and the office fixtures of said Co. The machinery, engines, tools, &c., will be sold on a credit of 3 months for all sums over $30; $30 and under, cash in hand.

Sale to continue if necessary from day to day until everything is sold.

Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate a additional security.

ap1 dtd F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

INAUGURATION OF THE

BURLESQUE OPERA SEASON,

Commencing

Monday Evening, April 11, 1870.

ONE WEEK ONLY

OF THE

Famous and World-Renowned

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

BRASS BAND

AND

Burlesque Opera.

Twenty-Six Talented Artistes,

Under the supervision of the popular and well-known

G. SWAIN BUCKLEY,

Who will appear in their

Minstrel Entertainment,

And during the performance present his new and Original ACT OF ALL ACTS, or

Musical Moments,

in which he performs on Twelve Different Instruments, introducing Songs and Dances, and all the different features belonging to Minstrelsy.

During the Act he plays upon the following instruments: Violin, Cornet, Banjo, Concertina, Bones, Chinese Fiddle, Melophone, Zylophone, Guitar, Flageolet and Picolo.

The Buckleys' Travestie, in three acts, on Bellini's beautiful opera of

LA SONNAMBULA,

with Magnificent Costumes, Original Music, Scenic and Stage Effect.

MISS MEDORA BECKER, Prima Donna.

The music rendered by the Buckleys in their Burlesque Operas is the music of the Opera itself, with here and there negro interpolations, which drive away the dullness of too close an observation of the original text.

ACT I.—Chorus, "Viva Dinah," "Oh Susa, Let Us Married Be," Lazy Joe; "While This Heart With Joy Revealing," Amina; Duet, "Take Now This Ring," Amina and Elvino; "As I View These Scenes," Rudolph; "Phantom Chorus," "Good Night, Go Hide Yourself."

ACT II.—Grand Quintette, "Hear me Swear," Amina, Elvino and chorus.

ACT III.—Grand Aria, "All is Lost," "Still So Gently," Elvino; Prayer, "Oh Dinah;" Finale, "Ah! Do Not Mingle," Amina and chorus.

Saturday—Grand Buckley Matinee.

Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Seats may be secured in advance for any evening.

SECOND VISIT TO LOUISVILLE

OF THE GREAT

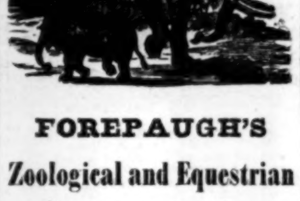
4PAW MASTODON

ON THE LOT

Corner of East and Walnut streets,

4 DAYS,

Commencing Monday, April 11, 1870.



FOREPAUGH'S

Zoological and Equestrian

AGGREGATION!

In Two Splendid Tents!

30 DENS of ANIMALS

In the Menagerie!

30 Superior Artists!

In the Circus!

50 cents admits to both. 25 cents for Children under 10 years.

ap8 eod5

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,

Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

TUESDAY and Saturday nights, from 7½ to 10; Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning, from 9 to 12. ap11 dtf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Squire Brooks, &c., against Elisha Clay, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,156.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, I will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold interest of Elisha Clay under a lease to expire Sept. 1, 1878, made by R. T. Smith to Parker Jones, and by said Jones assigned plaintiff Brooks, and by Brooks to said Clay, of a lot of ground, situated in the city of Louisville and State of Kentucky, beginning at a point on the south side of Madison street, westwardly corner of F. Lehay's brick cottage; thence running westwardly with and fronting 25 feet on the south side of Madison street, and extending back southwardly in lines parallel and at right angles to said front line same width 25 feet, and the improvements thereon.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Luker, adm'r of Bernard Wermers, dec'd, vs. Angenes Wermers. } In Chancery, No. 23,071.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold estate with its improvements described in the lease from Curran & Hamilton Pope to Bernard Wermers, recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 108, page 445. The ground fronting 40 feet on the north side of Madison street, and 100 feet on the east side of Clay street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

J. L. C. Matthews & others against Catherine Hines. } In Chancery, No. 21,361.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the west side of Sixth street extended, fronting on said Sixth street 35 feet, and extending back same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, and is bounded on the north by Magnolia avenue, called in Morton's sub-division Bayard street, being same property conveyed by E. E. Levering to Catherine Hines, Sept. 2, 1867.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Walter & Struck against W. G. Reasor. } In Chancery, No. 2,280.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land, with appurtenances, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., and described in the plan of the subdivision of H. C. Merriwether's 15 acres and 18.19 acre tracts as lot No. 5, fronting on Shelby street, bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of Shelby and Stonewall sts.; thence southwardly along Shelby street 42 feet 4½ inches; thence eastwardly 190 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence northwardly along said alley 40 feet to Stonewall street; thence westwardly along Stonewall st. 198 feet 6 inches to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

John Lloyd against Peter Bender. } In Chancery, No. 23,131.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, I will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, bounded as follows: Beginning on the south line of Lloyd land at a point corner of Kelhart's 10-acre tract; thence northwardly with the line of Lloyd & Kelhart's 10-acre tract to the line between Lloyd & Kelhart; thence from a point, the northeast corner of Kelhart's 10-acre tract; thence eastwardly with the line betwen Lloyd & Kelhart's sufficiently far so as by running parallel line as will make twenty-five acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Portland Avenue Brewery.

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises the property known as the Zoller Brewery, located on the north side of Portland avenue, near First cross-street. The lot fronts 111 feet on Portland avenue, and extends back to High street. The improvements are brewery building, cottage house, bar-room, stables, sheds, &c.

Terms one year.

ap8 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Morris, Southwick & Co.

Will sell at their

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

IMPROVED.

Preston Street—Two Frame Cottage Houses, Nos. 433 and 439 Preston street, east side, immediately south of Lampton street; contain two rooms each; lot 100 feet front by 174 deep to an alley; good property for business purposes.

Second Street—Two-story and basement built House, No. 263 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side; contains 7 rooms; lot 18x200 to an alley; house is renting at $30 per month.

BUILDING LOTS.

Gray Street—60 feet front extending back to the alley, located on the south side of Gray street, between Clay and Shelby; high, beautiful lot.

Jacob Street—40x270 to an alley, north side of Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston; a very desirable building site.

☞ Buyers, examine this property before Tuesday morning, make up your minds what you want and what you are willing to give. Terms announced at sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

GROCERIES!

Stock and Fixtures of the Family Grocery in Central Market Building, Fourth st., (Downing's old stand).

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNING, April 11, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above, consisting in part of teas, coffees, spices, canned fruits of all kinds, jellies, cigars, &c. Terms cash. ap7

BY WHARTON & CO.,

The Entire Stock of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Store Fixtures, Show-cases, Counters, and Shelving.

AT AUCTION

BEGINNING MONDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store No. 58 Market street, bet. Second and Third, the entire stock gents' furnishing and fancy goods, consisting of everything in that line—goods all fresh and in good order—together with the lease and all the store fixtures. Sale without reserve for cash in hand.

ap7 WHARTON, Auctioneer

BY SMITH & HARDING.

Retail Stock of Fancy Goods and Notions

AT AUCTION

MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 286 Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay. Also shelving, show-case, and counter. ap10 d2

FUTURE SALES.

AT AUCTION.

ON the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, a Good Farm of 134½ acres, excellent soil, belonging to Dr. Wm. Postlethwait, lying on the Preston-street pike, 10 miles from Broadway. A comfortable dwelling, out-buildings, and a good orchard on the place.

The entire farm will be first offered in a body, or it may be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The live stock, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture on the farm to be sold at auction on the same day.

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.,
Of 74 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.,
Auctioneers.

mh31 dmh21&28&Apr4,11,&18

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, the largest and most attractive stock of Boots and Shoes offered by us this season, including several invoices of Philadelphia made first-class children's wear. Also fresh receipts of ladies' and misses' fine serge goods, &c., &c. Also men's and boys' wool hats.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 13th and 14th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, a general stock of dry goods, hosiery, notions, carpets, oil table covers, window blinds, umbrellas, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock each day large invoices of ready-made clothing in great variety, embracing fresh receipts and fine qualities.

Terms cash.

ap10 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Market and Nineteenth Streets Lots

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on the north side of Market street, beginning 40 feet below Nineteenth street, we will sell a nice Building Lot 20x170 feet. After which, we will sell a lot, 25x60 feet, on west side of Nineteenth, between Market and Main streets.

Terms at sale.

ap10 d3 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Lawns, Ginghams, Mozambiques, Chintz, Lusters, Alpacas, Jeans, Jaconets, Nainsook, Clothing, Umbrellas, and Shirts

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, 12th April, at 10 o'clock. 10 pieces very fine ingrain carpet at 11 o'clock.

ap10 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Calf, Kip, Goat, Serge and Morocco Boots, Shoes, and Slippers; also, 10 Cases Super P. S. Brogans,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 10 o'clock.

ap10 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

HAZELWOOD.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

The Magnificent Residence of the Late Samuel L. Nock, Sr.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder, the splendid residence of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., known as Hazelwood, embracing 186 acres of good garden land. The dwelling is one of the most costly and desirable in Jefferson county, surrounded by all the improvements necessary to comfort and luxury, including a large and handsome green-house, built especially for the culture of the foreign grape. 54 acres of land will be sold with the house.

This beautiful estate, at Hobbs' Station, on the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, is only 12 miles from Louisville, and right at the junction of the Shelbyville and Danville with the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, and one mile from Middletown. Twelve to fifteen trains pass the property daily. There is also a good turnpike the entire distance to Louisville. The Rev. B. H. McCown's chartered military school, for boys, and the Rev. W. W. Hill's school for girls, and one of the most beautiful country churches in the State, all join the property, and other schools and churches are within a short distance.

This splendid seat has been under improvement many years, and for convenience and general desirability is without any superior in the vicinity of Louisville. The land has been divided into convenient sized lots, giving to each an eligible building site.

Such handsome property as the above is seldom offered at auction, and this is a rare opportunity for those who want a country home, as the whole estate will positively be sold to the highest bidder on the following terms: One-fourth cash; the remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

Plats of the ground and photographs of the house can be seen at the office of Pearson and Meddis, 150 Main st. A special car attached to the Cincinnati train that leaves Louisville at 10 o'clock, will convey parties wishing to attend the sale free of charge.

SAMUEL L. NOCK, JR.,
A. W. KAYE, } Executors.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers. ap8

PUBLIC SALES.

Constable's Sale.

TO be sold at constable's sale, on the 11th of April, at No. 172 Fourth street, opposite Central Market, a large assortment of fancy groceries, consisting of preserves, jellies, pickles, teas, coffees, canned fruits, and sauces; also 30 dozen Catawba wine; a large quantity of Madeira, port, sherry, and currant wines, peach brandy, etc.

Terms—Three months' credit, with approved security. LEN. G. HERNDON,
ap10 d2 Auctioneer.

John M. Hill's Estate!

Great Public Sale of $100,000 Worth of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of John M. Hill, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1870,

on the premises, the following valuable real estate in NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: A block of four three-story Store houses and dwellings, on the west side of Market street, between Union and Spring streets, No. 38, lot 18¾ by 128 7-12 feet; No. 36, lot 19 4½-12 by 128 1-12 feet; No. 34, lot 19 4¾ by 118¾ feet; No. 32, lot 21½ by 115 feet next lot, No. 28 of original plan of Nashville, on west side of Market street, between Spring and Broad: Lot No. 1, subdivision of said lot, 20 by 104 11-12 feet, with part of brick house recently burned; Lot No. 2, 21 7-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with part of burnt house; Lot No. 3, 21 11-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 31; Lot No. 4, 19¾ by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 33; next, six lots on east side of Front street, 72 feet south of Broad street, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of R. C. McNairy's plan; No. 1 fronts 26¼ feet, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 front each 25 feet, and run back 141 feet to the wharf. They are under good ground rent, and exempt from all taxes until 1884.

The following most valuable Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds will be sold at the COURT-HOUSE, in NASHVILLE, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1870,

sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

The following lots in Boyd's addition to Nashville: Lot No. 276, fronting 51 feet on Charlotte pike, runs back 250 feet more or less, to an alley; Lots 284 and 285, each fronting 50 feet on the Charlotte pike, and running back 225 feet, more or less, to an alley; Lot 88 in Balch & Whiteside's addition, fronting 300 feet on west side of Spruce and 207 on north side of Crawford and 207 on south side of Washington street.

A brick dwelling with four rooms and outbuildings, in McMinnville, Tenn., and lot fronting 90 feet on Main and 190 feet on Chancery street.

The following

STOCKS AND BONDS:

One share of stock in the Nashville Female Academy.

The following stocks being each $25 per share: 50 shares Broad-street Bridge Company, 118 shares Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, 6 shares of Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, 6 shares of Nolensville Turnpike Road Company, 4 shares Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company, 25 shares Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company, 20 shares Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton Turnpike Company, 8 shares Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Also, 2 shares of Nashville Horticultural Society, $50 per share; 50 shares Gun Factory, $50 per share; 20 shares Second National Bank of Nashville, $100 each; 20 shares Nashville Commercial Insurance Company, $50 each; 200 shares Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

The following bonds of $1,000 each:

4 Montgomery County Bonds, due July, 1898, issued 1868.

14 Sumner County Bonds, due 16th April, 1877, issued 1867.

12 Henry County Bonds, due April 1, 1873, issued 1867.

3 City of Nashville Bonds, due October, 1882, issued 1852.

6 City of Nashville Bonds, due July 1884, issued 1866.

1 State of Tennessee Bond, due 1st January, 1892, issued 1866.

10 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due July 1, 1868.

8 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due October 1, 1867.

3 Montgomery County Bonds of $130 each, due October 1, 1881.

8 City of Nashville coupons of $30 each.

Also, sundry City of Nashville Corporation Checks and Railroad Tax Receipts.

The July and October Coupons for 1870 are on all of the Bonds.

All persons desiring good investments are most earnestly invited to attend this great sale: the terms being CASH, great bargains will necessarily be given.

PHEBE HILL, Executrix.
BROWNS & CHEATHAM,
Real Estate Agents,
ap2 d60 14 North Cherry street, Nashville.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the special heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE—In a white settlement, by a careful, permanent, and prompt-paying tenant. Address, stating price and location, J. D. B., Courier-Journal office. ap10 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a nice room by applying at No. [illegible] Walnut street, near Chestnut. Also, a few single gentlemen. ap7 deod4

WANTED—TO KNOW—Madam Groenell, the Astrologist, can be consulted by all who wish to know the present and future, at the Seer's [illegible] First st., bet. Market and Jefferson sts. ap10 d3*

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS—To go to Lebanon, Ky. Constant employment given one for coats and one for pants and vests. Apply to JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO. ap10 d3

WANTED—A SUPERIOR GARDENER—Without delay. Apply at 2[illegible] Main st. ap10 d3

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK—Apply at the southeast corner Twelfth and Broadway. ap10 d3*

WANTED—100 LABORERS—To work at the Red River Iron Works. Wages $1 25 per day, board $3 per week. Apply at George S. Moore & Co.'s, WORTHLEY, WILLIAMS & CO. ap10 d3

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam ODAIR, clairvoyant, will tell future events, give names, age and character of any one, and delineate character from likenesses, at No. 103 East Main street, up stairs. ap7 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To get a good girl at once, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents. mh11 dtf

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a medium-sized dwelling house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 96. mh15 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. fe26 d1aw3m&w3m

WANTED—AGENTS—The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York desires suitable agents, both American and German, for this city; also local agents for each county in Kentucky. Terms liberal. Address J. H. WRIGHT, State Agent, 203 West Main street, Louisville. ap10 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. POOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y. fe28 dtf

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh7 d1aw3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe28 d1aw3m

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 d1y

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 322 Main st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE—3 large rooms, on St. Xavier street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth. Lot 30x136 feet. $950 cash. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. ap9 d6

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT—On Broadway, centrally located. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Of 8 rooms, on Broadway, bet. Eighth and Ninth. Lot 30x217 feet. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. ap9 d6

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SIX ACRES OF GROUND—Fronting on Bank street, in Portland. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. ap8 dtf

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY—On the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. This is a desirable property for any one wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. The lot is 122 ft front on Grayson, and 180 ft front on Fourteenth street, and is one of the best locations for a factory in the city. Apply to H. J. LEWIS & BRO., or W. H. DIX. ap1 dtf

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, containing 11 rooms, beautifully finished, with all modern improvements. The lot is 85 feet front, 180 deep to an alley. On the rear of the lot is one of the finest stables in Louisville. The grounds are the most handsome in the city. If desired the house and 45 feet will be sold. A great bargain is offered in this property. PEARSON & MEDDIS, 151 West Main st. mh27 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe18 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 118 West Jefferson st. fe4 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER CANADA—Now lying at the marine ways, Madison, Ind.; 200 feet long, 34 feet beam, 5 feet hold; good hull; full cabin, machinery taken off. Inquire of J. R. STUART & CO., Madison, Ind. ap11 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—One of the finest and best farms on the Ohio river, containing between 600 and 700 acres—500 acres in a high state of cultivation; over one mile of river front; good improvements; good neighborhood, schools and churches. Situated in Breckinridge county, Ky., about 6 miles above Cloverport, Ky. For further particulars, apply to GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 73½ Fifth street, or to J. G. STEPHENS, Cloverport, Ky. ap7 deod5

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 161 acres, near the Preston-street pike, about 12 miles from Louisville, very cheap. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. ap9 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of 58 acres, known as Cropper's Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in Shelby county. Moderate improvements; 1,000 peach, 300 apple and other fruit trees in full bearing. Will exchange for city property. Apply to Morris & Southwick, or to Dr. H. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. mh29 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-house occupied by Messrs. Loving & McGoodwin, on south side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in good repair and modern improvements; four stories on Main street; 26 feet wide and 180 feet deep. Possession given first of July, or can be arranged for earlier if desired. Apply to JOHN H. BRAND, No. 60 Second street. ap8 deod5t*

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—Situated opposite the Galt House. The building is adapted to the desires of persons wishing to have their dwelling in connection with their place of business. All necessary information may be obtained by calling at Mrs. M. CASSELL'S, corner of Brook and Jefferson sts. ap10 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two handsomely furnished bed-rooms, with or without board—also a front parlor. References exchanged. Furniture new. Apply at 28 Jefferson street, between First and Second. ap8 d6

FOR RENT—OFFICES—A very desirable office on second floor, and one on third floor in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building. Apply to ap8 d12 J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—3 3-STORY BRICK STORE-HOUSES on north side of Market, between Brook and First, Nos. 25 and 27. Apply to J. L. BROWN, Agent, 139½ Jefferson, near Fifth st. [illegible]

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—60 FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between East and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY. mh28 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. mh18 dtf

LOST.

LOST—MEMORANDUM-BOOK—Containing papers and memorandums of no value to any one but the owner, leather-covered back, with list of Southern firms and towns. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. ap9 d3*

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that a certificate for five shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville, issued to Thomas A. Hawkins, Trustee, dated Nov. 26, 1864, and numbered 1,398, has been lost. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said certificate, as the undersigned will apply to the President and Directors of said bank to re-issue said certificate. THOS. W. HAWKINS. ap7 d12

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms with good board, can be had at No. 80 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh18 deod1m

BOARDING—First-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Front or back rooms, as preferred. Location central. Best references given and required. Address Z., this office. mh29 dtf

USE

SCHROEDER'S

BITTERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh18 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools,

WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,

ja15 d3m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Steinway's,
Chickering's,
Steck's,
Gabler's, and
Kurtzmann's
Pianos

Are the best. Prices reduced.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
79 Main st., bet. Second and Third

mh6 Sud&wtf